

# ARMY



# NAVY

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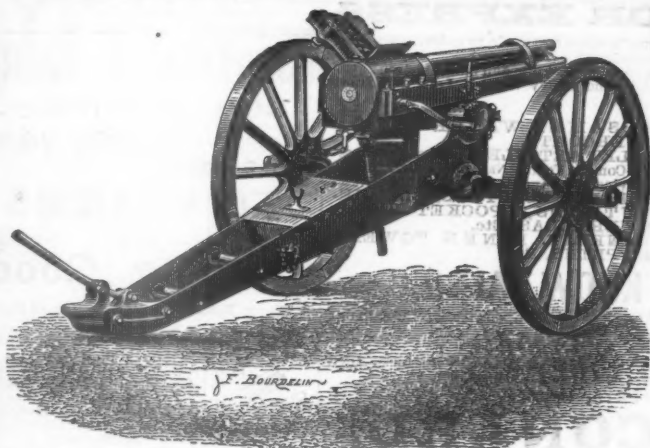
## JOURNAL.

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WHOLE NUMBER 983.

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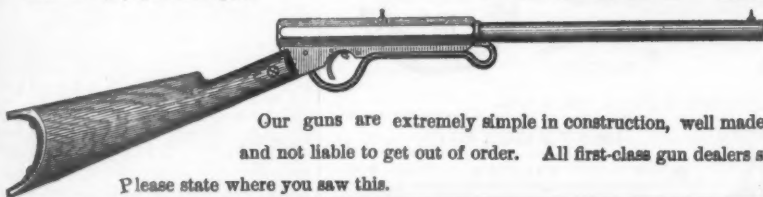
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## PERSONAL ITEMS.

THE West Point correspondent of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) *Eagle* thus discourses on the subject of the superintendent and the new chaplain of the Military Academy:

Mr. Postlethwaite is an earnest, sincere man and his discourses are pleasing appeals to the best that is in each hearer. He is a Kentuckian, large hearted and tolerant, and his creed is broad enough to meet the requirements of all who are members of any church. I was surprised the first time I attended the services to hear him invite Christians of all denominations to partake of the communion. His platform is certainly the broadest I ever encountered in an Episcopal Church and it can but exactly suit the needs of his hearers and result in benefit to them. The cadets represent all denominations, and what they should hear preached is religion, pure and undefiled. It is but supererogation to add that Mr. Postlethwaite realizes this and meets the requirements of the position. Gen. Howard finds in him a congenial spirit and their efforts are all the more successful because of this congeniality. The influence of Gen. Howard over the cadets is unmistakably shown, and the law of kindness that governs his daily walk has silently but swiftly impressed itself upon them. The bullying and brutality which once characterized too many performances in the Academy are not known now, and the trembling candidates who report each June for examination come strengthened by the knowledge that they have less to fear than ever before from the higher classes. To say that there has been no hazing since the new boys commenced to come in is not true, but it has not been of a hurtful character and has been confined to talking. The candidates have been badgered, but not abused and they will not be. It is very well understood by the corps that General Howard will not temporize with any one guilty of this offence. It is the one thing that he grows stern about, and all the kindly light goes out of his eyes when he has reason to consider the subject in connection with any cadet. Candidates come here now assured of a bed to sleep in, if there are enough to go around, and of being permitted to sleep the night through without being aroused by heartless visitors, whose sole object in coming is to torture them. For a few days the candidates were crowded, for there was a large number who reported, but yesterday after the graduates left they had ample accommodations. Colonel Russell and Lieut. Farrow and Casey were cognizant of all that was going on, and kept a watchful eye upon the uncomfortable strangers, and General Howard, to reassure them, made a visit to each of their rooms and said some cheery word to them. I thought as I stood in a group of them under the maples in front of the barracks, and heard them speak in honest boy fashion of the fair show they had been granted, that the world was moving in the right direction despite the pessimists, when, under these circumstances, they were ready to praise the officers whose discipline must necessarily seem severe to them. One candidate, after coming here, resigned before examination. He thought he wanted to be a cadet until he came, but changed his mind and insisted upon resigning. Two of the candidates failed to pass physically, and one was put on probation for six months. One poor homesick lad kept his courage up with the resolution of failing the moment he got the opportunity, but it is to be hoped that his feelings will change before to-morrow.

GEN. D. Hunter, U. S. A., sturdy as ever, and family are summering at Narragansett.

ADMIRAL J. R. Sands, U. S. N., now at Saratoga, is reported as greatly improved in health.

COMDR. John M. Quackenbush, U. S. N., registered at the Astor House, New York, early in the week.

LIEUT. D. H. Kelton, 10th U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Mackinac from leave. He has been much complimented on his "Annals" of that post, which we notice elsewhere.

LIEUT. W. L. Geary, 12th U. S. Infantry, has assumed direction of Co. C, Indian scouts, in the field in Arizona.

CAPT. J. M. Norvell, 12th U. S. Infantry, temporarily at Whipple Barracks, A. T., has returned to Fort McDowell.

COL. A. P. Howe, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., June 16, from a few days leave.

LIEUT. J. P. Wissar, 1st U. S. Artillery, sailed June 17 from New York for Bremen on the steamer *Main*. He will join at Fort Monroe, Va., on his return.

INSR-GEN. Roger Jones, U. S. A., registered in Detroit this week on inspection service.

GEN. G. W. Cullum, U. S. A., and family, have gone from New York to Newport, R. I., for the summer.

LIEUT. Danenhower, U. S. A., will complete his detailed report to the Secretary of the Navy of his Arctic experiences early in September. He will spend a portion of the summer at Capon Springs, W. Va.

LIEUT. J. H. H. Peshine, 13th U. S. Infantry, has joined on promotion at Fort Cummings, N. M.

ADJT. J. B. Kerr, 6th Cavalry, recently on a pleasant official visit to Fort Lowell, has returned to Fort Apache, A. T.

LIEUT. Darr, Co. B, Indian scouts, has located for the present at Fort Apache, A. T.

LIEUT. E. F. Willcox, 6th U. S. Cavalry, has entered upon the duties of inspector of target practice in the Dept. of Arizona, a post for which he is well qualified.

MAJOR David Perry, 6th Cavalry, who comes east from Arizona to remain for a few months, will be heartily welcomed by a host of friends who have watched with pleasure his gallant and arduous services in the field against the Indians.

LIEUT. J. A. Gardner, 9th Cavalry, temporarily at Fort Hays, has returned to Fort Riley, Kan.

PATMASTER H. G. Thomas, U. S. A., is visiting in the north from Denver, Colo., to remain until the latter part of August.

SURG. D. L. Magruder, U. S. A., will return to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., early in July from leave.

LIEUT. S. O'Connor, 23d Infantry, absent sick from Fort Bayard, N. M., is expected to rejoin about the middle of August.

MASTER G. T. Emmons, U. S. N., arrived in San Francisco from the East June 15.

CAPT. W. R. Maize, 20th U. S. Infantry, is an accession by recent promotion to the commissioned coterie at Fort Gibson, I. T.

CAPT. A. E. Miltimore, U. S. A., has returned to New York from a pleasant visit to Washington.

A. A. SURG. J. J. Carroll, formerly resident surgeon of the Children's Hospital, Washington, now with Major Tupper's command in Arizona, is said to have particularly distinguished himself for gallantry and devotion to duty during a recent brush with the hostile Apaches. He was at one time entirely separated from the command, and in rejoining them passed close to the enemy, drawing their whole fire upon himself, and being obliged to dismount quickly to avoid instant death.

ACTING ASST. SURG. F. H. Hoadley, U. S. A., en route to St. John's, Newfoundland, to join the Greely Expedition at Lady Franklin Bay, registered in New York early this week at the Albemarle Hotel.

LIEUT. H. L. Haskell, A. D. C. to General Willcox, is acting as Adjutant-General of the Department of Arizona pending the arrival of Major A. H. Nickerson, U. S. A.

GEN. F. T. Dent, U. S. A., lately at St. Augustine, Fla., is on a visit to Washington.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY Chandler has been invited by a committee of citizens of Huron, Dakota Territory, to deliver an address at that place on the Fourth of July.

CAPT. A. B. MacGowan, 12th U. S. Infantry, will visit the East shortly from Arizona to remain for a few months.

GEN. Rufus Saxton, U. S. A., lately East on leave, was expected back in San Francisco June 24 or 25.

LIEUT. H. B. Moon, 20th U. S. Infantry, East on sick leave, expects to remain in Washington until early in August.

LIEUT. John Anderson, 18th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Assiniboine, was in Boston this week visiting friends.

PAY DIRECTOR E. C. Doran, U. S. N., now at Nice, France, will probably remain abroad for another year.

GEN. J. B. Fry, U. S. A., and Mrs. Fry are expected to spend a portion of the summer at Newport, R. I.

LIEUT. T. M. Defrees, 5th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Keogh, M. T., will remain East for some little time longer.

CAPT. E. B. Atwood, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., on leave, will rejoin at Columbus Barracks, O., about July 1.

ADJUTANT Chas. B. Hall, 19th U. S. Infantry, comes North from Texas to remain for six months to recuperate, his health having been poor of late.

Mrs. Tucker, wife of Paymaster Tucker, U. S. A., with their son, has been visiting the sea coast of Massachusetts.

GEN. Dunn, U. S. A., and Mrs. Dunn, on an extended Western trip, were recently at Denver, Colorado.

REAR-ADMIRAL J. C. Fobiger, U. S. N., goes on the retired list next month at his own request.

LIEUT. Chas. McClure, 18th U. S. Infantry, will visit the East from Fort Assiniboine, M. T., to remain for five or six months.

LIEUT.-COL. Elmer Otis, 7th Cavalry, at present on leave, will soon join for duty at Fort Mesado, D. T., to which post the headquarters of his regiment have been transferred.

LIEUT. Thos. Sharp, 17th Infantry, will leave Fort Yates, D. T., early in July on a six weeks' leave.

LIEUT. A. M. Henry, 3d Infantry, left Fort Shaw, M. T. this week for a month's holiday.

LIEUT. James C. Bush, 5th U. S. Artillery, now at Willet's Point, N. Y. H., will join at Fort Hamilton about July 1st next, for duty with the light battery of his regiment.

CAPT. Clinton B. Sears, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., will make St. Louis his permanent station in the latter part of August next.

GENERALS C. G. Sawtelle and W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., paid an official visit to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., June 20.

EX-SECRETARY OF THE NAVY Hunt, our Minister to Russia, reached Paris, June 19, on his way to St. Petersburg.

CADET MIDSHIPMAN L. L. Robinson and Cadet Engineer Marius Duvall, Jr., have been dropped from the Naval Academy for deficiency in study.

CAPT. J. R. Brinckle, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., Thursday of this week, to enjoy a seven days' leave.

OWING to the recent death of his wife, Chief Engineer Wm. S. Stamm, fleet engineer of the European Station, has availed himself of the permission granted him by the Navy Department, to return home, and was detached from the flagship *Lancaster* at Lisbon, on June 5th, to take the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer *Arica*, for Liverpool, on his way to Philadelphia. We hear that the occasion was one of mutual regret to Mr. Stamm and to the officers of the ward room mess, who had become greatly attached to him, on account of his many excellent qualities of head and heart. Having entered the service before some of his messmates were born, it was always surprising to find him as active and jolly as the youngest, and as much interested in his professional duties as though they were not an old, old story. A champagne breakfast, farewell speeches and some appropriate music by the flagship's band, were incidents of what was Mr. Stamm's last day of nearly seventeen years sea service, and possibly of his final cruise.

REAR ADMIRAL and Mrs. Crosby and Lieut. Marx were at the Braganca Hotel, Lisbon, May 24th, en route to Rio de Janeiro.

CAPT. G. W. Orabb, 5th U. S. Artillery, paid a visit to Madison Barracks early this week, on Court-martial service, expecting to return to Fort Niagara the latter part of the week.

GEN. Willcox, commanding the Department of Arizona, in relieving Adjutant General S. N. Benjamin, U. S. A., ordered to Washington, pays in a General Order, a high compliment to this officer's personal and official worth.

THE wedding of Mr. Edward Martin, son of Medical Director Charles Martin, U. S. N., to Miss Nellie Wigg, was celebrated June 14, at Portsmouth, Va. The bride is the daughter of Major William Hazzard Wigg, of South Carolina. Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. Martin, parents of the groom; Mr. R. G. Beardslee, the uncle of Lieutenant-Commander Beardslee and brother-in-law of Dr. Martin, and Mrs. Beardslee; Rear-Admiral T. H. Stevens, Commodore and Mrs. Hughes, and a number of officers and their families from the Navy-yard. After the wedding a large and brilliant reception took place at the residence of Mrs. Wigg.

SECRETARY of the Interior Teller and Mrs. Teller paid a visit to the Indian School at Carlisle Barracks, June 17, and were courteously received by the indefatigable Captain R. H. Pratt, U. S. A. Secretary Teller improved the occasion by many good and stimulating words to the students.

THE resignation of 1st Lieut. J. B. Read, 19th U. S. Infantry, which took effect June 15, gives 2d Lieut. C. C. Hewitt of that regiment a first lieutenancy. Lieut. Hewitt is at present stationed at Fort Brown, Texas, but his promotion may not remove him from there, although it will probably change his company.

PASSED Assistant J. R. Stanton, U. S. N., was married June 14, at Albany, N. Y., to Miss Kate Van Antwerp, daughter of Mr. John H. Van Antwerp, Vice-President of the New York State Bank. The wedding was a brilliant and fashionable affair, and is thus described by a local paper: At half-past five the bridal party entered the church, the lady looking very beautiful in white brocaded satin and the orthodox veil. There were no bridesmaids, but half a dozen ushers, including Lieut. S. J. Logan, U. S. M. C., and Lieut. G. G. Greenough, U. S. A., in uniform, and Messrs. J. Y. Paige, E. T. Reed, W. R. Cassidy and J. H. Brewster, preceded the couple to the altar. As the organ pealed forth the wedding march the party came down the aisle and were hurried away to the Van Antwerp mansion on Lodge street. There was a rattle of carriages in the vicinity for the next half hour, for the guests proceeded to the reception, which lasted from six until nine o'clock, and was most numerously attended, nearly a thousand invitations having been issued for the event, which was one of the most successful social affairs that has taken place in this city for a long time.

TO a World correspondent Gen. Sherman is reported as saying he will remain in Washington nearly all the summer. "Got enough travelling—got to stay at home and got to work," he says to the ceaseless inquiry, "Where are you going?" The family have taken a cottage at Oakland, as they usually do during the summer, and excepting Miss Sherman, who remains in town some time longer, will leave on Friday. The youngest boy, a pocket edition of the General, is his namesake, Tecumseh being shortened into "Cumpy" for him. He is a manly young fellow, and upon the occasion of the family heira announced that he would not go by any such prosaic modes of travel as the railway, and accordingly on Thursday morning, accompanied by a youngster of an Irish servant who is his especial protégé, started off on horseback. In August the whole family of sons and daughters are to be united at Oakland, including the son studying for the priesthood, and the grandson who confided to Mrs. Sherman that he knew he could be President or General of the Army, but he was afraid he never could hope to be a drum-major.

BVT. Lieut.-Col. E. J. Strang, U. S. A., arrived in New York during last week from Detroit, Mich., where he had been attending the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. Col. Strang left for New Orleans to be there by 30th inst.

ALTHOUGH "Sergeant Mason" is still in the Albany Penitentiary, the efforts for his release have by no means been discontinued. When Guiteau is hung, the release may come soon after.

A DESPATCH from Berlin says: "Herr Meiling, one of the principal navigators in the German navy, has been arrested at Kiel on the charge of having accepted a bribe of 150,000 rubles to deliver to the Russian government copies of the plans of all works of defence on the German coast." He is reported to have made a full confession, and a Prussian student who assisted him has committed suicide, and "suicide," says Danl. Webster, "is confession."

COL. Frederick T. Dent, 1st Artillery, on sick leave, reported at the Adjutant General's office, Washington, on Saturday, the 17th inst. He is stopping at 1328 Q street.

CAPT. John L. Clem, who was recently appointed Assistant Quartermaster, is in Washington, for the purpose of having the required bonds for the faithful performance of his duty prepared and accepted.

SURGEON Charles R. Greenleaf, U. S. A., while awaiting orders for assignment to a permanent post, will place his family in temporary quarters at Orkney Springs, Va.



LIEUT. C. M. Rockefeller, 9th Infantry, was to return late this or early next week to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., from leave.

WITH the close of the fiscal year 1881-'82, June 30, Lieut. H. O. Flipper, 10th U. S. Cavalry, severs his connection with the U. S. Army.

ALTHOUGH according to custom the Military Academy graduates of '82 were allowed to make application for particular corps and regiments, some, it appears, are not satisfied with this privilege, but are making strenuous efforts for particular posts. Of course all cannot be gratified by getting into the desired regiments. We are told that one young gentleman who said he was not particular where he went provided he was not put into a colored regiment, has been assigned to the buffalo soldiers.

FIRST Lieut. Charles H. Bradley, 21st Infantry, and 1st Lieut. D. H. Kelton, 10th Inf., en route to join company; 1st Lieut. W. Baird, 6th Cavalry, en route to Department of Arizona; Major D. R. Clendenin, 8th Cavalry, and Captain J. McNaught, 20th Inf., on leave of absence, registered at Headquarters M. D. of the Missouri. Lieut.-Col. W. J. Volkmar, A. D. C., returned from detail duty.

A DOUBTFUL rumor has been going the rounds this week to the effect that Capt. Howgate is living in St. Louis, where he has disguised himself by shaving off his moustache. Some of the authorities maintain he is still in the District of Columbia; if so, it would seem that with an efficient police it would be necessary to suppose that he had gone down a hole and pulled the hole in after him. But, judging from actual experience in Washington, he may be walking the streets of the Capital daily. Another man for whom a District Court officer had a writ was seen all around the streets and hotels daily, and was in the Court-house at the time the officer returned his papers, stating that he was unable to find the person in the city.

THE following is a translation of the autograph letter written by Garibaldi from Capera on the 27th of September 1877, to Dr. Prandina, regarding the cremation of his body:

Mio carissimo Prandina—You kindly undertake the cremation of my body; I am grateful to you. On the road leading from this house northwards to the seashore there is, at a distance of 1300 paces to the left, a depression in the ground, bounded by a wall. Upon that corner you will erect a pile of timber, two metres high, of acacia, linden, myrtle, and other aromatic woods. On the pile you will place an iron couch, and upon that the uncovered bier, with my remains upon it, dressed in the red shirt. A handful of ashes shall be preserved in an urn of any kind; and this is to be placed in the little sepulchre which contains the ashes of my daughters, Rosa and Annita. Yours always, G. Garibaldi.

COMDR. James O'Kane, U. S. N., visited New York this week, stopping at the Buckingham Hotel.

SECRETARY of the Navy Chandler came to New York June 21, on his return to Washington from New England, registering at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

COL. T. G. Pitcher, U. S. Army, retired, was a guest at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this week.

COMDR. J. D. Graham, U. S. N., who commands the receiving ship *Passaic*, stationed at Washington, D. C., was married June 20, 1882, at Bay City, Michigan, to Miss Ella V. Roosevelt.

LIEUT. C. L. Garley, 6th Inf., acted this week as judge advocate of a general court-martial in session at Fort Thornburgh, Utah.

CAPT. J. H. Calef, 2d U. S. Artillery, visited New York this week. He will return to Fort Monroe, Va., early next week.

LIEUT. H. P. Kingsbury, 6th Cavalry, on sick leave, is not likely to return to Arizona for several months to come.

LIEUT. A. M. Wetherill, 6th Inf., for some time past on duty as depot quartermaster at Park City, Utah, will break up there June 30 and return to Fort Thornburgh.

LIEUT. Joseph Garrard, 4th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Monroe, Va., this week from a visit to Dahlgren, Ga.

THE "anxious seekers" are now inquiring "if Gen. McDowell is retired, and Maj.-Gen Schofield is assigned to the Division of the Pacific, where will the third major-general—be he Pope, Terry, or Crook—go?"

GEN. H. G. Gibson, U. S. A., lieutenant-colonel of the 2d U. S. Artillery, at present residing at Staten Island, is likely to be soon assigned to a post in the Division of the Atlantic.

CAPT. Emil Adam, 5th Cavalry, of Fort Sidney, Neb., is visiting friends in the East and will not return to his post until next September.

THE local papers give a glowing description of the graduating exercises of Monticello Seminary, Godfrey, Illinois. Among the visitors was Bvt. Major William A. Elderkin, U. S. A., whose daughters took a prominent part in the exercises. The *Alton Democrat* says:

Miss Evelyn Elderkin entertained the audience on "The Feminine Transcendental Superlative So." The essay was so bright and crisp and so perfectly original, both in the title and its ideas, that the audience listened with keen interest to its reading. Miss Elderkin assured her auditors that the feminine transcendental superlative so was not born in the Mesozoic or Cenozoic time, but is a product of later years with other English words. It is especially adapted to the gentler sex, but we may question if Eve or Mrs. Noah talked to their spouses in the intense language now hurled at modern husbands. Adjectives upon adjectives are piled up without any regard to etymological rules. The essayist entered her protest against the use of superlatives and the "so nice" and "so pretty" now used "so much." "Such expressions are blank checks upon intellectual bankruptcy."

Miss Annie Elderkin in vigorous and well chosen words raised her voice in the conflict of "A Million Strong against the Pathetic Minority of One." There are a million critics against one poor poet or artist, and in this way the wings of fame are clipped. In dress we have a million dresses against one pocket book, but they say the style must be kept. There is no happy medium for the million strong will crush the helpless minority. There are a million books against one reader, and a million pretenders against one true poet or artist. The majority rules with only one to oppose its way. But there are a million souls to save, and one God to do it. One represents the infinite and He only is great.

Miss Evelyn was also one of twelve young ladies who, on six pianos rendered Beethoven's second Symphony.

THE Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Chandler will make Rye Beach their summer headquarters this season. During their absence they will have their residence in Washington remodelled and enlarged.

CAPT. J. P. Sanger, commanding Light Battery K, 1st Artillery, following out the custom he initiated at Fort Adams, R. I., has marched his battery from the Presidio of San Francisco to Clear Lake, Cal., by way of San Quentin and the Sonora Valley, to return by a different route, the purpose being to give men and horses the benefit of all the instruction to be gained by the movement and to inure them to field service.

LIEUT. Powell, who was to have sailed from San Francisco June 20 for Point Barrow for the relief of the Signal Service men stationed there, will be delayed there several days longer on account of the non-arrival of his instruments and the men who are designated to accompany the expedition. Some of the latter reached Omaha June 19.

AN Army officer at Chicago has prepared a statement from the records of the Department showing what chances an officer in the Regular Service ever has of reaching 62 years, the retiring age, to say nothing of 64. Of 42 officers entering the service at 19, all but 4 have died before reaching the age of 62; of 199 entering at 22 years, but 9 survived at 62; of 120 entering at 15 years, but 4 survived at 62; of 46 entering at 27 years, but 2 survived at 62; of 62 entering at 29 years, none reached 62; of 24 who entered at 32 and 36, none reached 62; of 1,393 officers whose ages were on record who entered the service at various ages, from 17 to 61, but 84 ever attained the age of 62, or almost exactly 16 in 1,000.

THE riflemen of the Division of the Pacific for 1881, were to assemble Friday of this week, at the Presidio of San Francisco, to receive from General McDowell the prizes won by them in the competitions of last autumn.

WHEN Gen. Grant arose, in response to the cries, at the reunion dinner of the Army of the Potomac in Detroit last week, he began his brief speech by saying: "I cannot respond to your call to get upon the table. I am bad enough scared where I am." Gen. Phil Sheridan briefly spoke of his experiences in the war, closing with: "I made the Confederacy my objective point until we reached the Appomattox, and I am very glad to say that I was the first man, with Gen. Custer, who received the white flag that was sent out as a token of surrender. That white flag was a towel." Gen. Custer's father said: "I am no speaker. I have never been much of a soldier. I went through the Toledo war, but I can say that I raised some good boys who did service for their country."

THE appointment of Capt. Wells Willard, U. S. A., to the Subsistence Department leaves Gen. Hunt with but one aide-de-camp, but as the General is a worker, he may rub along with that number for a while at least.

LIEUT. Donald Winston, 10th U. S. Infantry, for some time past on sick leave from Fort Wayne, Mich., was at last accounts residing at Richmond, Va.

LIEUT. C. J. T. Clarke, 10th U. S. Infantry, has settled down to duty at Cleveland, O., in charge of the guard over the late President's tomb there, and finds the duty not an unpleasant one.

PAY DIRECTOR J. G. Harris, U. S. N., registered, June 21, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

REAR-ADMIRAL J. L. Worden, U. S. N., who has been ill, but is now convalescent, has gone to Dutchess County, N. Y., for a season of rest.

CAPT. Frank H. Phipps, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., was expected this week at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., from San Antonio.

CAPT. O. W. Pollock, 23d Infantry, has had a pleasant official trip to Fort Lyon, Colo., returning to Fort Bliss, Tex., a few days ago.

MAJOR John Green, 1st Cavalry, was in Santa Fe a few days ago, and was warmly welcomed by old friends and comrades there. He has returned to St. Louis.

GEN. R. Arnold, U. S. A., returned to Governor's Island, June 22, from an inspection tour.

VICE-ADMIRAL ROWAN, U. S. N., expects to leave the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, June 26, for Washington, D. C. A correspondent, writing anent his successor in charge of the asylum, says: It is not known here who will succeed him—possibly, Commodore Simpson, who is a brilliant officer and one who would fill the place with ability.

A REUNION and camp-fire of the veterans of the 176th regiment, New York Volunteers, was held at Schilling's Hall, No. 364 Sixth avenue, New York City, June 21, the anniversary of the battle at La Fourche Crossing, Louisiana, in which the regiment stopped the advance of the rebel General Dick Taylor on New Orleans, and was badly cut up in the gallant and successful struggle.

REAR-ADMIRAL J. R. M. Mullany, U. S. N., and family, now in Philadelphia, intend leaving there about June 28 for Capon Spring, W. Va.

MAJOR Lawrence S. Babbitt, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., came to New York this week en route to Europe, stopping temporarily at 35 Lafayette place.

LIEUT. Theodore Mosher, 22d U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Clark, Tex., from Court-martial service at San Antonio.

CAPT. J. W. Clous, 24th Infantry, Judge-Advocate on General Augur's staff, was in Galveston a few days ago on inspection service.

IT is Gen. J. W. Forsyth, Lieut.-General Sheridan's Inspector of Cavalry, who was intended in referring to Gen. Forsyth as a son-in-law of the late Gov. Dennison. Gen. G. A. Forsyth has, we believe, the misfortune to be still a bachelor.

CAPT. John A. Kress, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., arrived at San Antonio, June 16, and, after reporting to General Augur, assumed the duties of Chief Ordnance Officer of the Dept. of Texas.

At a meeting of the Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska, held at Lincoln, June 12, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas Lieut. I. T. Webster, 1st U. S. Artillery, who has been associated with the faculty of this University for the past three years as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, during which time, by his energy, faithfulness and able management of his department, he has aroused the enthusiasm of the students in the study of tactics, and in the somewhat unpopular duties and drills of cadets, and gratified the patrons and friends of the institution; and

Whereas by his high character, strict integrity and gentlemanly deportment he is possessed of our esteem and confidence; therefore

Resolved, That we most heartily recommend him to any position in the service of the Government that he may aspire to, confident in his ability to discharge any duties that may be entrusted to him.

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to place these resolutions upon the records of the Board, and present a copy of the same to Lieut. I. T. Webster.

GEN. John Gibbon, U. S. A., has written a letter to Col. Chas. King, of the State University, Madison, Wis., expressive of his admiration at the proficiency exhibited at the recent prize drill and review of the University Battalion, at which he (Gen. G.) was present. Gen. Gibbon says: "According to my thinking there never was an institution of any kind amongst men which could not be improved by military discipline. Whilst discipline in a despotic country may and frequently does endanger the liberty of the subject, I hold that in a free country like ours its action is directly the reverse, and I think our civil war shows it. Pray say to these young gentlemen, from me, that they may rest assured none of them will ever regret having subjected himself to military discipline whilst being educated, and there is no one whose physical condition fits him for mental labor, whose condition for learning will not be improved by a judicious system of drill and discipline."

LIEUT. W. H. Everett, U. S. N., was in Philadelphia this week, stopping at the Lafayette Hotel.

LIEUT. M. D. Parker, 9th Cavalry, ordered to Fort Riley, Kansas, for medical treatment, is, we are glad to learn, improving in health.

SURGEON B. E. Fryer, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., from leave.

GEN. G. A. Forsyth, U. S. A., in Chicago last week has returned to Fort Cummings, N. M.

CAPT. E. Van A. Andrus, 1st Artillery, after a pleasant official trip East, has returned to San Francisco.

CAPT. G. H. Cook, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., erstwhile of Fort Brown, Texas, and of the 19th Infantry, has had an opportunity to visit his old friends there, having been summoned from Fort Union, N. M., on court-martial service.

CAPT. F. B. Hamilton, 2d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort McHenry, Md., this week from a short leave.

LIEUT. A. W. Vogdes, 5th U. S. Artillery, has rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., from a month's leave, spent partly in this vicinity.

CAPT. J. W. MacMurray, 1st U. S. Artillery, for some years past on duty at the Union College, Schenectady, will join his company at the Presidio, San Francisco, late in July or early in August.

REAR-ADMIRAL O. S. Gihson, U. S. N., and family are occupying their cottage at Long Branch.

LIEUTS. H. L. Harris, 1st U. S. Artillery, will shortly leave Fort Monroe, Va., for the Pacific coast.

GEN. S. W. Crawford, U. S. A., has been elected vice-president of the 5th Corps Society of the Army of the Potomac.

CAPT. John Simpson, assistant quartermaster, who has many friends in this vicinity, has settled down to business at Denver, Colorado.

THE families of several Army officers on duty in Washington are preparing to spend a portion of the summer season at health giving resorts on Long Island and on the New England coast.

THE following named Army officers were registered at the Adjutant-General's office, Washington, during the week ending June 22, 1882: 2d Lieut. Henry B. Moon, Jr., 20th Infantry, at 941 T street, on sick leave; Capt. Wm. S. Johnson, U. S. A. (retired), at 658 F street, on private business; 1st Lieut. Frank C. Gragan, 2d Artillery, at Fort Myer, Va., on special duty with chief S. O.; Capt. John L. Clem, Q. M. Dept., at Ebbitt House, getting bonds accepted; Brevet Brig. Gen. Frederick T. Dent, colonel 1st Artillery, at 1328 I street, on sick leave; Capt. Alonzo E. Miltimore, Q. M. Dept., at St. James Hotel, on leave from New York Depot; 1st Lieut. George W. Kingsbury, 12th Infantry, at Ebbitt House, on sick leave; Maj. David R. Clendenin, 8th Cavalry, at 1522 Caroline street, on leave; 1st Lieut. Oscar L. Converse, U. S. A. (retired), at 1700 L street; Brevet Maj.-Gen. Richard Arnold, major 5th Artillery, at Ebbitt House, on inspection duty; Col. Henry M. Black, 23d Infantry, at Ebbitt House, on private business; 1st Lieut. John S. Honeycutt, 1st Artillery, at National Hotel, on leave; 1st Lieut. Joseph S. Oyster, 1st Artillery, at 212 East Capitol street, on leave; 2d Lieut. John T. Thompson, unassigned, at Ebbitt House, on leave; Maj. Israel O. Dewey, paymaster U. S. A., at Ebbitt House, on leave from Department of Texas; Prof. Samuel E. Tillman, Professor of Chemistry, etc., U. S. M. A., at 921 Farragut square, on leave of absence from West Point.

LIEUT.-COL. Guido Ilges, who received an extension of leave or delay of fifteen days the latter part of May, is still at Ebbitt House, where he has been quite unwell, suffering from an attack of asthma.



## THE ARMY.

## NOMINATIONS AND PROMOTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
WASHINGTON, June 19, 1882.

To the Senate of the United States:

I nominate the officers herein named for promotion in the Army of the United States:

*Corps of Engineers.*—1st Lieut. Albert H. Payson to be captain, June 15, 1882, having served 14 years continuously as lieutenant (Sec. 1207 Revised Statutes); 1st Lieut. John G. D. Knight to be captain, June 15, 1882, having served 14 years; 1st Lieut. Richard L. Hoxie to be captain, June 15, 1882, having served 14 years; 1st Lieut. Wm. L. Marshall to be captain, June 15, 1882, having served 14 years; 1st Lieut. Jos. H. Willard to be captain, June 15, 1882, having served 14 years; 2d Lieut. Curtis McD. Towne to be 1st lieutenant, June 15, 1882, vice Payson, promoted; 1st Lieut. J. Fieberger to be 1st lieutenant, June 15, 1882, vice Knight promoted; 2d Lieut. Ob. rin M. Carter to be 1st lieutenant, June 15, 1882, vice Hoxie, promoted; 2d Lieut. George W. Goethals to be 1st lieutenant, June 15, 1882, vice Willard, promoted.

*19th Infantry.*—2d Lieut. Christian O. Hewitt to be 1st lieutenant, June 15, 1882, vice Reid, resigned.

*24th Infantry.*—2d Lieut. John J. Breton to be 1st lieutenant, May 20, 1882, vice Clem, who resigns his regimental commission only.

*5th Artillery.*—2d Lieut. Edward T. Brown to be 1st lieutenant, June 13, 1882, vice Willard, who resigns his regimental commission only on accepting commission of captain and commissary of subsistence.

(Signed) CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

I recommend the following named Cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, for appointment in the Army of the United States, to rank from June 13, 1882:

To be Second Lieutenants:

*Corps of Engineers.*—1. Cadet Edward Burr, to the vacancy created by the death of Maj. Wm. J. Twining.

*2d Cavalry.*—30. Cadet Henry T. Allen, vice Siblev, promoted; 27. Cadet Francis G. Irwin, vice Huntington, promoted.

*4th Cavalry.*—5. Cadet Eugene J. Spencer, vice Wheeler, promoted.

*6th Cavalry.*—22. Cadet William W. Forsyth, vice Dravo, promoted; 25. Cadet Barrington K. West, vice Cheever, promoted.

*9th Cavalry.*—29. Cadet Charles J. Stevens, vice Guilfoyle, promoted.

*1st Artillery.*—7. Cadet Henry O. Benson, vice Todd, promoted.

*2d Artillery.*—9. Cadet George F. Barnay, vice Niles, promoted; 11. Cadet John T. Thompson, vice Tingle, resigned.

*3d Artillery.*—14. Cadet Edward A. Munn, vice Dowd, promoted.

*4th Artillery.*—9. Cadet Ormond M. Lisak, vice Anderson, promoted; 10. Cadet Adelbert Cronkhite, vice Gordon, resigned.

*5th Artillery.*—4. Cadet Graham D. Fitob, vice Jefferson, resigned; 6. Cadet Warren P. Newcomb, vice McAuliffe, deceased; 12. Cadet Harvey O. Garbargh, vice Coffin, promoted; 13. Cadet Charles G. Treat, vice Brown, promoted.

*4th Infantry.*—24. Cadet Magnus O. Hollis, vice Sharpe, resigned.

*5th Infantry.*—21. Cadet William H. Sage, vice Thompson, promoted.

*7th Infantry.*—19. Cadet George W. McIver, vice Young, promoted; 34. Cadet James A. Goodin, vice Johnson, promoted.

*10th Infantry.*—18. Cadet Victor E. Stottler, vice Paulding, promoted.

*13th Infantry.*—28. Cadet Charles P. Elliott, vice Peshine, promoted.

*15th Infantry.*—30. Cadet Blanton C. Welsh, vice Mitchell, promoted.

*18th Infantry.*—26. Cadet John H. Beacom, vice Warwick, promoted.

*20th Infantry.*—17. Cadet Benjamin Alvord, Jr., vice Dent, promoted.

*22d Infantry.*—23. Cadet George H. Patten, vice Hewitt, deceased.

*23d Infantry.*—33. Cadet William H. Allaire, vice Heyl, promoted.

*24th Infantry.*—36. Cadet Charles L. Collins, vice Breton, promoted.

*25th Infantry.*—35. Cadet James O. Green, vice Dean, transferred to the 4th Cavalry; 37. Cadet George P. Ahern, vice McDonald, transferred to the 10th Cavalry.

To be additional 2d Lieutenants, attached to the Corps of Engineers: 2. Cadet Oscar T. Crosby; 3. Cadet Lansing H. Beach.

Attached to the Cavalry Arm: 31. Cadet Thomas P. Dugan, to the 10th Cavalry.

Attached to the Artillery Arm: 15. Cadet Richard W. Young, to the 3d Artillery; 16. Cadet Samuel Rodman, Jr., to the 5th Artillery.

Attached to the Infantry Arm: 34. Cadet Woodbridge Geary, to the 19th Infantry.

(Signed) CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate, June 22, 1882:

*21st Infantry.*—1st Lieut. Henry Cutley, to be Captain, June 22, 1882, vice Drum, promoted to the 14th Infantry; 2d Lieut. Richard T. Earle, to be 1st Lieut., June 22, 1882, vice Cutley, promoted.

*5th Infantry.*—Lieut.-Col. John D. Wilkins of the 8th Infantry, to be Colonel 5th Infantry, June 15, 1882, vice Huston, retired from active service.

*8th Infantry.*—Maj. Montgomery Bryant of the 14th Infantry, to be Lieut. Col., June 15, 1882, vice Wilkins, promoted to the 5th Infantry.

*14th Infantry.*—Captain William F. Drum of the 2d Infantry, to be Major, June 22, 1882, vice Bryant, promoted to 8th Infantry.

G. O. 64, H. Q. A., June 12, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War par. 2776 of the Regulations is corrected to read as follows:

2776. For *Enlisted Men*.—Of black felt, according to pattern; to be issued only to troops on the frontier or in active campaign, at the rate of one per year.—[d. O. 131, 1874.]

By command of Gen. Sherman: R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 65, H. Q. A., June 17, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War par. 2273, 2274, and 2275 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

2273. All candidates for appointment in the Medical Corps must apply to the Secretary of War for an invitation to ap-

pear before the Army Medical Board of Examiners. The application must be in the handwriting of the applicant, must state date and place of his birth and place and State of which he is a permanent resident, and must be accompanied by certificates based on personal acquaintance from at least two persons of repute as to citizenship, character, and moral habits. The candidate must be between twenty-one and twenty-eight years of age (without any exceptions), and a graduate of a regular medical college, evidence of which, his diploma, must be submitted to the board.

2274. The morals, habits, physical and mental qualifications and general aptitude for the service of each candidate will be subjects for careful investigation by the board, and a favorable report will not be made in any case in which there is a reasonable doubt.

2275. The following will be the general plan of the examination:

I. A short essay, either autobiographical or upon some professional subject—to be indicated by the board.

II. Physical examination. This will be rigid, and each candidate will, in addition, be required to certify "that he labors under no mortal or physical infirmity, nor disability of any kind, which can in any way interfere with the most efficient discharge of any duty which may be required."

III. Oral examinations on subjects of preliminary education, general literature and general science. The board will satisfy itself by an actual examination that the candidate possesses a thorough knowledge of the branches taught in the common schools, especially of English grammar, arithmetic, and history and geography of the United States. Any candidate found deficient in these branches will not be examined further.

Oral examination on general science will include chemistry and natural philosophy; and that on general literature will embrace English literature, Latin, and general history, ancient and modern. Candidates claiming proficiency in other branches of knowledge, such as the higher mathematics, the ancient and modern languages, etc., will be examined therein, and receive due credit therefor.

IV. Written examination on anatomy, physiology, surgery, practice of medicine and general pathology, obstetrics, and diseases of women and children. Oral examination on these subjects, and also on medical jurisprudence, materia medica, therapeutics, pharmacy, toxicology, and hygiene. Few candidates pay the attention to hygiene which it deserves; it is now made a subject of this examination and will be considered a vital one in the examination for promotion after the expiration of five years' service.

V. Clinical examination, medical and surgical, at a hospital.

VI. Performance of surgical operations on the cadaver.

Due credit will be given for hospital training, and practical experience in surgery, practice of medicine and obstetrics. The board will deviate from this general plan whenever necessary, in such manner as they deem best to secure the interests of the service.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 66, H. Q. A., June 20, 1882.

The following recommendations of the staff of the U. S. Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., as to the special qualifications of the officers of the class of 1882, made in pursuance of the requirements of par. 32 of the Regulations of the School, are published to the Army:

(Names given according to relative rank in the Army.)

For field officers of volunteers in war.

Rank.	Name.	Regiment.	Arm of Service.
1st lieutenant.	G. G. Greenough ..	4th.....	Artillery.
do.....	S. M. Mills .....	5th.....	do.
do.....	A. W. Vogdes .....	5th.....	do.
do.....	F. C. Gragan .....	2d.....	do.
do.....	H. B. Osgood .....	3d.....	do.
do.....	Sedgwick Pratt .....	3d.....	do.
do.....	Jos. A. Lundeen.....	4th.....	do.
do.....	George F. Chase.....	3d.....	Cavalry.
do.....	G. F. E. Harrison.....	2d.....	Artillery.
2d lieutenant.	W. A. Simpson.....	2d.....	do.
do.....	Grainger Adams.....	5th.....	do.
do.....	Guy Howard.....	12th.....	Infantry.
do.....	C. G. Woodward.....	3d.....	Artillery.
do.....	H. G. Squiers.....	7th.....	Cavalry.
do.....	Jos. V. White.....	1st.....	Artillery.
do.....	David Price.....	1st.....	do.
do.....	Jos. B. Totten.....	4th.....	do.

For assistant adjutant-general, assistant inspector-general, aide-de-camp to division and corps commanders in war.

Rank.	Name.	Regiment.	Arm of Service.
1st lieutenant.	S. M. Mills .....	4th.....	Artillery.
do.....	F. C. Gragan .....	2d.....	do.
do.....	Jos. A. Lundeen.....	4th.....	do.
do.....	G. F. E. Harrison.....	2d.....	do.
2d lieutenant.	Guy Howard.....	12th.....	Infantry.
do.....	Jos. V. White.....	1st.....	Artillery.

For employment in the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments.

Rank.	Name.	Regiment.	Arm of Service.
1st lieutenant.	S. M. Mills .....	4th.....	Artillery.
do.....	H. B. Osgood .....	3d.....	do.
do.....	Sedgwick Pratt .....	3d.....	do.
do.....	George F. Chase.....	3d.....	Cavalry.
do.....	G. F. E. Harrison.....	2d.....	do.
2d lieutenant.	W. A. Simpson.....	2d.....	do.
do.....	Grainger Adams.....	5th.....	do.
do.....	Guy Howard.....	12th.....	Infantry.
do.....	Jos. V. White.....	1st.....	Artillery.

For employment in the Ordnance Department.

Rank.	Name.	Regiment.	Arm of Service.
1st lieutenant.	F. C. Gragan .....	2d.....	Artillery.
do.....	Sedgwick Pratt .....	3d.....	do.
do.....	Jos. A. Lundeen.....	4th.....	do.
2d lieutenant.	W. A. Simpson.....	2d.....	do.
do.....	Grainger Adams.....	5th.....	do.
do.....	Guy Howard.....	12th.....	Infantry.
do.....	C. G. Woodward.....	3d.....	Artillery.
do.....	Jos. V. White.....	1st.....	do.

For employment upon military or topographical surveys and reconnaissance duties generally.

Rank.	Name.	Regiment.	Arm of Service.
1st lieutenant.	Sedgwick Pratt .....	3d.....	Artillery.
do.....	Jos. A. Lundeen.....	4th.....	do.
2d lieutenant.	Guy Howard.....	12th.....	Infantry.
do.....	David Price.....	1st.....	do.

REAR Admiral Robert H. Wyman, of the Board of Lighthouse Inspection, and the Naval Secretary, Captain George Dewey, were at Tomkinsville, N. Y., June 21, and inspected the workshops, stores, and other matters connected with the office of the Lighthouse Inspector of this district. Accompanied by the inspector, Captain Brown, they also inspected Execution Rocks station, and it is probable that during their stay they will visit a representative or two of each of the different orders of lights and acquaint themselves with the work in general of the district embracing the service of lightships, buoys, beacons and other day marks.

It is expected that Colonel Albion P. Howe, 4th Artillery, will be retired before the 1st of July. This retirement would promote Lieut. Col. G. A. De Russy, who will go out under the 64 years' clause. Col. De Russy is a deserving officer, and if he could get a grade without prejudice of any other officer, between now and the apparent inevitable on the 1st prox., his friends would heartily rejoice.

LIEUT. G. E. Sage, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Schuyler, N. Y., June 22, to be absent about a week.

PAYMASTER A. S. Kenny, U. S. N., registered in New June 23, at the New York Hotel.

The retirement, June 22, of Colonel D. Huston, 5th U. S. Infantry, promotes Lieut.-Col. J. D. Wilkins, 8th Infantry, to colonel of the 5th; Maj. Montgomery Bryant, 14th Infantry, to lieutenant-colonel of the 8th; Capt. W. F. Druner, 2d Infantry, to major of the 14th, and 1st Lieut. Henry Cutley, 21 Infantry, to captain of same regiment. It is stated that Col. Wilkins will retire almost immediately, which will give Lieut.-Col. R. L. Dodge, 23d Infantry, the colonelcy of the 5th and leave a vacancy for an A. D. C. on the staff of Gen. Sherman.

REAR ADMIRAL LE ROY, U. S. N., with Mrs. Le Roy and family, registered in Paris, France, June 22, at the Hotel Splendide.

MISS MARTHA E. REDFIELD, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Heman J. Redfield, former Collector of the Port of New York, was married June 22, at Batavia, N. Y., at St. James' Church to Samuel Rodman, a recent graduate of the West Point Military Academy, and a Lieutenant in the United States Army. The wedding was a brilliant affair. As the bride entered the church the groom and his best man, J. L. Littell of the Corps of Cadets came out of the vestry room and awaited her. Mr. Rodman was dressed in a lieutenant's full uniform and Mr. Littell in the full dress of the West Point Cadets. The bride leaned upon the arm of her brother, Mr. F. B. Redfield. She was dressed in white silk and wore a veil of tulle and orange blossoms. The ushers were Messrs. G. D. Worthington and Mindman Holdman of Batavia, and the groom's classmates, Lieutenants Newcomb, Beacom, Alvord and Forsyth, in full Army uniform. In the afternoon Lieutenant and Mrs. Rodman started on a wedding journey to Watkins Glen.

THE Tennessee arrived at New York from Fort Monroe June 22 and anchored at the foot of 23d street, North River, as also did the Yantic.

MAJOR A. PIPER, 4th U. S. Artillery, visited New York from Fort Trumbull, Conn., the latter part of this week, stopping at the 5th Avenue Hotel.

In a General Order we publish this week a high tribute is paid to the eminent public services of the late General George D. Ramsay, U. S. A.

MAJOR T. J. ECKERSON, U. S. A., left Boston, Mass., June 23, to enjoy a week's vacation.

GENERAL T. L. CRITTENDEN, U. S. A., by special request presented the marksmen's badges to the 71st N. G. S. N. Y. at Governor's Island June 22.

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN C. FERGUSON will upon his own application be placed upon the retired list. His retirement promoted Commodore Aaron K. Hughes to Rear Admiral, Captain William K. Mayo to Commodore, Commander George A. Stevens to Captain, Lieutenant-Commander William H. Whiting to Commander, Lieutenant Joseph Marthon to Lieutenant-Commander, Master John E. Boller to Lieutenant, Ensign Moses L. Wood to Master, and Midshipman John H. L. Holcombe to Ensign. All to rank from the 2d July, 1882.

## LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The sick leave of 1st Lieut. W. A. Dinwiddie, 2d U. S. Cavalry, is further extended six months (S. O. W. D., June 22); Maj. John Mendenhall, 1st Artillery, will report in person August 1, 1882, to the commanding general Military Division of the Pacific for assignment to a station (S. O. W. D., June 22).

A Retiring Board is appointed to meet at Washington June 23. Detail. Brig. Gen. S. V. Berst, Chief of Ordnance; Col. R. B. Ayres, 2d U. S. Artillery; Lieut.-Col. C. McKeever, A. G. Department; Capt. M. Barber, 16th Infantry; Surgeon J. B. Gibson and Asst. Surgeon R. M. O'Reilly, U. S. A. (S. O. W. D., June 22).

Maj. James McMillan, 2d Artillery, will report for examination by the Retiring Board to meet at Washington June 23 (S. O. W. D., June 22).

On his own application, Col. D. Huston, Jr., 5th Infantry, is retired from active service (S. O. W. D., June 22).

1st Lieut. W. E. Hoffman, 9th Infantry, is granted four months' leave, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. W. D., June 22).

The leave of Col. G. Pen-ycker, 16th Infantry, is extended three months (S. O. W. D., June 22).

Lieut. Col. B. S. Williamson, Corps of Engineers, found incapacitated by an Army Retiring Board on account of disability, is retired from active service. (S. O. W. D., June 23).

Lieut. Col. J. B. M. Potter, Pay Dept., will report to the Commanding General, Dept. of the East July 1, for duty as Chief Paymaster. (S. O. W. D., June 23).

The order relieving Asst. Surg. L. S. Towson, U. S. A., from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and ordering him to the Dept. of Texas, is temporarily suspended. (S. O. W. D., June 23).



For the instrumental work and care of instruments on surveys.

Rank.	Name.	Regiment.	Arm of Service.
1st lieutenant.	Sedgwick Pratt.	3d.	Artillery.
do.	Jno. A. Lundeen.	4th.	do.
2d lieutenant.	Guy Howard.	13th.	Infantry.
do.	David Price.	1st.	Artillery.

For topographical drawing or military duties demanding skill in design.

Rank.	Name.	Regiment.	Arm of Service.
1st lieutenant.	Sedgwick Pratt.	3d.	Artillery.
do.	G. G. Greenough.	4th.	do.
do.	Jno. A. Lundeen.	4th.	do.
2d lieutenant.	O. G. Woodward.	3d.	do.
do.	David Price.	1st.	do.
do.	Jno. R. Totten.	4th.	do.

For instructors at the Military Academy.

#### MATHEMATICS AND PHILOSOPHY.

Rank.	Name.	Regiment.	Arm of Service.
1st lieutenant.	Sedgwick Pratt.	3d.	Artillery.
do.	Jno. A. Lundeen.	4th.	do.
do.	G. F. E. Harrison.	2d.	do.
2d lieutenant.	W. A. Simpson.	2d.	do.
do.	C. G. Woodward.	3d.	do.
do.	Jno. V. White.	1st.	do.

#### ARTILLERY AND TACTICS.

Rank.	Name.	Regiment.	Arm of Service.
1st lieutenant.	S. M. Mills.	5th.	Artillery.
do.	H. B. Dagood.	3d.	do.
do.	G. F. Chas.	3d.	Cavalry.
do.	G. F. E. Harrison.	2d.	Artillery.
2d lieutenant.	W. A. Simpson.	2d.	do.
do.	Granger Adams.	5th.	do.
do.	David Price.	1st.	do.
do.	Jno. R. Totten.	4th.	do.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 67, H. Q. A., June 21, 1882.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

It becomes the painful duty of the Secretary of War to announce to the Army the death of Brevet Major-General George D. Ramsey, brigadier-general, U. S. Army (retired), who died at his residence in this city on the 23d of May, 1882.

General Ramsey graduated at the Military Academy in July, 1820, and was assigned to the Corps of Light Artillery as 2d lieutenant. In June, 1821, when the four regiments of artillery were organized, he was attached to the 1st Regiment. In March, 1826, he was promoted to the grade of 1st lieutenant, and was made regimental adjutant in December, 1833, having served on topographical and ordnance duty prior to that date. In February, 1835, he was appointed captain of ordnance, and held that rank for over twenty-six years, serving in command of arsenals in the military occupation of Texas, and in the field in Mexico. During the Mexican war he was engaged in the battle of Monterey, in September, 1846, and received the brevet of major "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey, September 23, 1846." From June, 1847, to the close of the war in May, 1848, he served as chief ordnance officer of the army commanded by Major-General Taylor, in command of arsenals, and as a member of the Ordnance Board in 1850. He was promoted to be major of ordnance in April, 1851, and lieutenant-colonel in August, 1851, and colonel in June, 1853. He was appointed Chief of Ordnance in September, 1853, with the rank of brigadier-general, U. S. Army, and served in that position until September, 1854, when he was retired from active service under the act of July 17, 1852, being over the age of sixty-two years, but continued to serve, by assignment, in command of Washington Arsenal until June 8, 1855. March 13, 1855, he was awarded the brevet of major-general, U. S. Army, "for long and faithful service in the Army."

General Ramsey died in the eighty-first year of his age, having enjoyed until a few months past "a green old age," with but few serious infirmities, and leaving only very few survivors of those who preceded or accompanied him to the Military Academy in 1814. During his long military service he faithfully earned a high repute for official integrity and personal excellence, well meriting emulation.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 5, MIL. DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, June 19, 1882.

Invites the attention of post commanders and company officers at all posts or stations in this Division to G. O. 53, 54, and 55, c. s., from the Hdqrs. of the Army, and to the early date of the several competitions prescribed therein.

While the standard of excellence in marksmanship attained at most posts has been highly gratifying, and in several instances surprising even, there have been other instances showing marked neglect or want of appreciation of the many changes in the system of practical instruction in musketry, made necessary by the constantly increasing improvements in fire arms, ammunition, and necessarily in the tactics as adapted to such improvements.

Gives detailed instructions for persistent practice, and calls attention to the changed conditions of the competition for the "Nevada Trophy," as published in G. O. 53, c. s., A. G. O., and to the importance of properly authenticating by the signatures and totals, in ink, of the scores in this and in all stated firing practice.

G. O. 5, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, June 19, 1882.

Revoles G. O. 2, dated Hdqrs. Dept. of the South, Newport Barracks, Ky., July 23, 1878.

G. O. 8, DEPT. OF THE EAST, June 15, 1882.

Directs commanders of companies serving in this Dept. to forward to the headquarters of their respective regiments a copy of all assignments and descriptive rolls of recruits sent direct to their companies.

G. O. 13, DEPT. OF TEXAS, June 17, 1882.

Promulgates for the information and guidance of all concerned the hours during which lamps and oil lanterns may be kept lighted at military posts in the Dept. of Texas.

G. O. 37, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, June 10, 1882.

Major S. N. Benjamin, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., is relieved from duty at these Hdqrs., and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Adjt.-Gen. of the Army for duty.

The Department Commander, Major-Gen. Willcox, takes this occasion to express to Major Benjamin his high appreciation of, and thanks for the zeal, fidelity, and efficiency with which he has discharged the responsible duties of Adj-

tant-General of this Dept., and wishes Major Benjamin a future career of happiness and good fortune.

1st Lieut. H. L. Haskell, 12th Inf., A. D. C., is assigned to temporary duty as Act. Asst. Adjt.-Gen. of the Dept. of Arizona.

CIRCULAR, DEPT. OF THE EAST, May 1, 1882.

Publishes the records of target practice of troops serving in this Dept. for the month of April, 1882.

CIRCULAR, MIL. DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, June 12, 1882.

Publishes extracts taken from the target reports of companies serving in the Dept. of California for April, 1882.

#### STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Major S. N. Benjamin, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., is relieved from duty at Dept. of Arizona Hdqrs., and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Adjt.-Gen. of the Army for duty (G. O. 27, June 10, D. A.).

Supt. Isaac Carkhuff, recently appointed, will proceed from Nashville, Tenn., to Mount City, Ill., and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, relieving Supt. Thomas A. Fitzpatrick, who will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place.

The telegraphic instructions of June 14, directing Capt. E. B. Hubbard, A. Q. M., Fort Huachuca, A. T., to report at Hdqrs. Dept. of Arizona on public business, are confirmed (S. O. 92, June 14, D. A.).

The resignation of Supt. George A. De Sanno, of the Fort Donelson, Tenn., National Cemetery, is accepted, to take effect May 15, 1882 (Q. M. Gen.'s Office, W. D., June 21).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—The resignation by Capt. Wells Willard, C. S., of his commission as 1st lieutenant, 5th Art., only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect from June 13, 1882 (S. O., June 20, W. D.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—A. A. Surg. Frederick H. Hoadley is assigned to duty with the expeditionary force at Lady Franklin Bay, and will proceed from Washington, D. C., via New York and the Cromwell steamers, to St. John's, Newfoundland, thence by public transportation to Lady Franklin Bay. Dr. Hoadley will perform the duties of medical officer to the expeditionary force while en route to the point of destination (S. O., June 16, W. D.).

Asst. Surg. Victor Bart is relieved from duty as member or the G. C. M. convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., by par. 2, S. O. 58, c. s., Dept. of the Missouri (S. O. 119, June 15, D. A.).

Asst. Surg. H. P. Birmingham, member G. C. M. at Fort Gibson, I. T., June 19 (S. O. 119, June 15, D. M.).

A. A. Surg. F. Lloyd is relieved from duty at Fort Sully, D. T., and will proceed to Fort Meade, D. T., for duty with Capt. F. M. Gibson's troop of the 7th Cav. in the field (S. O. 96, June 15, D. A.).

A. A. Surg. John J. Marston is relieved from the operation of par. 5, S. O. 56, c. s., from Hdqrs. Dept. of the Platte, and upon completion of his present duties at Fort Fetterman, Wyo., he will proceed to Fort McKinney, Wyo., for duty (S. O. 82, June 16, D. P.).

A. A. Surg. J. L. Ord is permitted to delay ten days before proceeding to join his station in the Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 103, June 13, M. D. P.).

Surg. Anthony Heger, member G. C. M. at Fort Clark, Tex., June 16 (S. O. 61, June 12, D. T.).

Hosp. Steward Walter S. Haines will return to his station, Cantonment Bad Lands, D. T., with permission to delay twenty days en route (S. O., June 19, W. D.).

Hosp. Steward Henry Ferrier was dishonorably discharged the service at Fort Stevens, Ore., June 1, 1882, per G. C. M. O. 20, c. s., Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia.

Hosp. Steward Charles Hillebrand is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota and will proceed to Newport Barracks, Ky., for duty (S. O. 96, June 15, D. A.).

Hosp. Steward John Lempi is assigned to duty at Pena Colorado, Tex. (Orders 109, Fort Davis, Tex., May 23).

PAY DEPARTMENT.—The leave of absence granted Major Henry G. Thomas, Paymaster, is extended one month and fifteen days (S. O., June 21, W. D.).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—St. Louis, Mo., is announced as the permanent station, from and after Aug. 23, 1882, of Capt. Clinton B. Sears (S. O., June 17, W. D.).

All property pertaining to the U. S. geographical surveys west of the 100th meridian and now stored at Fort Union, N. M.; Fort Garland, Colo.; and Ogden, Utah, for which Capt. George M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, and 1st Lieut. Montgomery M. Macomb, 4th Art., are responsible, will be submitted to the action of an inspector, and all not found worthless and necessary to be destroyed on the spot will be disposed of as follows: The ordnance property will be turned in to the ordnance depot at Cheyenne, W. T. The quartermaster's property will be transferred to the post quartermaster at Fort Union, N. M.; Fort Garland, Colo.; and Fort Douglas, Utah. The engineer property will be transferred to the chief engineers of departments to be designated by the Chief of Engineers. 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Symons is detailed to inspect and to take charge of the disposition of this property. He will, while en route to his station at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Ty., visit the posts of Fort Union, N. M.; Fort Garland, Colo.; and Fort Douglas, Utah, in the order named, and make the inspections and dispositions ordered (S. O., June 19, W. D.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. John A. Kress is announced as Chief Ord. Officer of the Dept. of Texas, to relieve Capt. Frank H. Phipps, that he may meet the requirements of so much of par. 6, S. O. 102, c. s., A. G. O., as refers to him (G. O. 12, June 16, D. T.).

SIGNAL SERVICE.—Pvt. William Davis is promoted to be sergeant, and Pvt. William Daly and Henry L. Heiskell to be corporals, and 2d Class Pvt. Cleon J. Sawyer to be lance corporal.

2d Lieut. Frank Greene is assigned to duty in charge of the construction, operation, and maintenance of the U. S. military telegraph lines in Washington and Idaho Territories, to date from April 5, 1882 (S. O., June 16, W. D.).

#### THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Major John Green, having conducted a detachment of fifty recruits and one selected recruit for the 4th Cav. to Santa Fe, N. M., from the Cavalry Depot, Jefferson Bks, Mo., will turn them over to the C. O. Fort Marcy, N. M., and return to his station at Jefferson Bks (S. O. 77, June 13, D. N. M.).

2d Lieut. Daniel L. Tate will proceed to Marysville, Cal., and on the completion of this duty will return to his station, Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 101, June 11, M. D. P.).

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

1st Lieut. George A. Dodd is assigned to the command of Co. B, Indian Scouts, and is appointed A. A. Q. M. in the

field, in charge of employees and pack-train attached to that company (S. O. 92, June 14, D. A.).

The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause fifty recruits to be forwarded to Willcox Station, Ariz. T., for the 3d Cav. (S. O., June 20, W. D.).

4TH CAVALRY, Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie.

1st Lieut. James Parker will conduct a detachment of recruits to Fort Wingate, N. M., and turn them over to the C. O., and then rejoin his troop for duty (S. O. 78, June 14, D. N. M.).

1st Lieut. Fred Wheeler will conduct a detachment of recruits to Fort Cummings, N. M., rejoining his troop on completion of this duty (S. O. 78, June 14, D. N. M.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. S. A. Mason, one day (S. O. 118, June 13, D. M.).

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

The C. O. Fort Sidney, Neb., will relieve one troop of cavalry from duty at his post and order it to report as soon as possible to the C. O. Fort McKinney, Wyo., for duty (S. O. 61, June 12, D. P.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of two months, Capt. Emil Adam (S. O. 62, June 16, D. P.).

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

Troop A was, June 9, relieved from duty at Camp Price, A. T., and ordered to proceed to Fort Grant, A. T., and to take station thereat (S. O. 88, June 9, D. A.).

2d Lieut. J. N. Glass is assigned to the command of Co. D, Indian Scouts, and is appointed A. A. Q. M. in the field, in charge of employees and pack-train attached to that company (S. O. 88, June 10, D. A.).

1st Lieut. Alexander M. Wetherill is relieved from duty at Park City, Utah, to date June 30, and will report at that date to his company commander for duty (S. O. 62, June 16, D. P.).

Upon the certificate of the Medical Director Dept. of Arizona, the medical attendant at San Francisco, and the Medical Director Div. of Pacific, that a sick leave, with permission to leave the Dept., can be granted to 1st Lieut. H. P. Kingsbury, under G. O. 1, W. D., 1882, two months' sick leave is granted him, with permission to leave the Division and apply for extension of six months (S. O. 93, June 6, M. D. P.).

Private D. Von Wiegand, Troop H, will proceed to Holbrook, A. T., for duty as Hospital Steward of the 3d Class (S. O. 91, June 13, D. A.).

Private Edward F. Murphy, Troop G, will proceed to Camp Price, A. T., for duty as Hospital Steward of the 3d Class (S. O. 93, June 15, D. A.).

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

The Hdqrs. of the 7th Cav. are transferred to Fort Meade, D. T. Lieut.-Col. Elmer Otis will, at the expiration of his present leave, report for duty at Fort Meade. The Regt. Adjt. and Q. M., with the non commissioned staff of the regiment, will proceed to Fort Meade, D. T., for duty at that post (S. O. 95, June 12, D. A.).

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, Major Lewis Merriam (S. O. 95, June 12, D. A.).

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

1st Lieut. H. S. Weeks, H. W. Sproule, J. B. Hickey, and 2d Lieut. C. H. Lester, members, G. C. M. at Fort Clark, Tex., June 16 (S. O. 61, June 12, D. T.).

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Joseph W. Pinder, Fort McKinney, Tex., one month (S. O. 82, June 20, M. D. M.).

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

2d Lieut. Calvin Esterly will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., reporting to the Comd. Gen. Dept. of Texas for further orders (S. O. 63, June 21, M. D. M.).

G. C. M.—Before a General Court-martial which met at Fort Davis, Tex., Nov. 4, 1881, and subsequently, and of which Col. Galusha Pennypacker, 16th Inf., was president, was arraigned and tried 2d Lieut. Henry O. Flipper, 10th Cav. Charge I.—"Embezzlement"—the specification alleging misappropriation of \$3,791.77 of public funds entrusted to him as Acting Commissary of Subsistence of Fort Davis. Charge II.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman"—five specifications—alleging false statements made and presented to the Commanding Officer Fort Davis—O. J. W. K. Shafter, 1st Inf. in regard to the condition, transmission, etc., of the public funds for which he was responsible as post commissary, etc. Lieut. Flipper pleaded not guilty to both charges and their specifications. The Court found him guilty on all counts, and sentenced him "To be dismissed from the service of the United States." The proceedings, findings, and sentence of the G. C. M. in the foregoing case of 2d Lieut. Henry O. Flipper, 10th Cav., having been approved by the proper reviewing authority and the record forwarded, in accordance with the provisions of the 106th Article of War, for the action of the President, the following are his orders:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 14, 1882.

"The sentence in the foregoing case of 2d Lieutenant Henry O. Flipper, 10th Regiment of U. S. Cavalry, is hereby confirmed."

CHESTER A. ARTHUR."

By direction of the Secretary of War the sentence in the case of 2d Lieut. Henry O. Flipper, 10th Cav., will take effect June 30, 1882, from which date he will cease to be an officer of the Army (G. C. M. O. 39, June 17, 1882, H. Q. A.).

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel Frederick T. Dent.

The following transfers in the 1st Art. are made: 1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris, from Bat. G to L; 1st Lieut. John P. Wieser, from Bat. L to G (S. O., June 16, W. D.).

Light Bat. K will proceed on a march of instruction, Monday, June 12, via San Quentin and the Sonoma Valley, to Clear Lake, Cal., and return, via Napa Valley, to Vallejo, or by such other route as the battery commander may find most practicable (S. O. 100, June 10, M. D. P.).

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

1st Lieut. W. P. Vose, member, G. C. M. convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., by par. 2, S. O. 63, D. M. (S. O. 119, June 15, D. M.).

Leave Extended.—Capt. John H. Calef, four days (S. O. 111, June 21, D. E.).

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

Capt. George W. Crabb is detailed a member G. C. M. at Madison Bks, N. Y., appointed by par. 1, S. O. 107, D. E. He will proceed at once to Madison Bks, and upon completion of the duty will return to his station, Fort Niagara, N. Y. (S. O. 110, June 19, D. E.).

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

2d Lieut. William B. Abercrombie is assigned to command a detachment of recruits for the 1st Art., ordered to leave Jefferson Bks, Mo., June 20, for San Francisco, Cal. (Order 112, June 15, Rec. Depot, Jefferson Bks, Mo.).



**8TH INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.**

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, to take effect about June 20, 2d Lieut. Addis M. Henry, Fort Shaw, M. T. (S. O. 95, June 12, D. D.)

**5TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.**

1st Lieut. J. McE Hyde was ordered, June 9, to report to the C. O. Fort Bowie, A. T., for temporary duty (S. O. 88, June 9, D. A.)

**12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.**

1st Lieut. H. L. Hackell, A. D. C., is assigned to temporary duty as Act. Asst. Adjt.-Gen. Dept. of Arizona (G. O. 27, June 10, D. A.)

2d Lieut. S. C. Mills is relieved from command of Co. D, Indian Scouts, and from duty as A. A. Q. M. in the field, in charge of employees and pack-train attached to that company. Lieut. Mills will join his company, F, at Whipple Bks, A. T. (S. O. 89, June 10, D. A.)

2d Lieut. F. J. A. Darr is relieved from command of Co. B, Indian Scouts, and from duty as A. A. Q. M. in the field, in charge of employees and pack-train attached to that company. Upon being relieved Lieut. Darr will join his company, B, at Whipple Bks, A. T. (S. O. 92, June 14, D. A.)

**15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.**

The C. O. of Fort Marcy, N. M., will send Private William Emmerick, Co. I, to the Government Asylum for the Insane, Washington, D. C. (S. O. 113, June 13, D. M.)

**17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Chas. C. Gilbert.**

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, to take effect about July 5, 1882, to apply for extension of fifteen days, 1st Lieut. Thomas Sharp, Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. 95, June 12, D. D.)

**18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.**

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, to apply for extension of five months, 2d Lieut. Charles McClure, Fort Assiniboine, M. T. (S. O. 96, June 15, D. D.)

**19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.**

2d Lieut. H. L. Roberts is detailed as J.-A. of G. C.-M. appointed at Fort Ringgold, Tex., by par. 4, S. O. 41, D. T. vice 1st Lieut. A. H. M. Taylor, relieved (S. O. 62, June 15, D. T.)

**30TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.**

Major John C. Bates, president; Capt. A. A. Harbach, 1st Lieut. W. H. Hammer, W. H. Low, Jr., members, and 2d Lieut. J. A. Irons, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Gibson, I. T., June 19 (S. O. 119, June 15, D. M.)

1st Lieut. H. S. Foster will return to his station at Fort Dodge, Kas. (S. O. 120, June 16, D. M.)

**31st INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.**

Capt. James A. Haughey will return to his station, Vancouver Bks, W. T. by the steamer sailing from San Francisco, Cal., for Portland, Ore., on June 15 (S. O. 99, June 8, M. D. P.)

*Leave of Absence.*—Three months, from June 11, 1882, 2d Lieut. Harry L. Bailey (S. O., June 17, W. D.)

**22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.**

Col. D. S. Stanley, president; Capt. P. M. Thorne, 1st Lieut. B. C. Lockwood, J. G. Ballance, members, and 1st Lieut. W. J. Campbell, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Clark, Tex., June 16 (S. O. 61, June 12, D. T.)

2d Lieut. Theodore Mosher is relieved from further duty as J.-A. of G. C.-M. convened at the post of San Antonio, Tex., by par. 1, S. O. 59, D. T., and will join his company (S. O. 62, June 15, D. T.)

**23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.**

Capt. O. W. Pollock, and Sergt. Bernard Daly, Co. C, having been subpoenaed to appear before the G. C.-M. in session at Fort Lyon, Colo., will proceed to that post in time to arrive there by June 15, after which they will rejoin their station, Fort Bliss, Tex. (S. O. 76, June 11, D. N. M.)

**24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.**

Capt. J. W. Clous will proceed to Galveston, Tex., to inspect the accounts of disbursing officers there stationed (S. O. 61, June 12, D. T.)

*Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, June 17, 1882.*

**CASUALTIES.**

Captain Peter Moffatt, Assistant Surgeon—Died June 15, 1882, at Fort Cour d'Alene, Idaho.

1st Lieutenant George B. Read, 19th Infantry—Resigned June 15, 1882.

1st Lieutenant John L. Clem, 24th Infantry—Resigned May 20, 1882 (his line commission only).

*Witnesses Before U. S. Courts.*—Respecting expenses of officers and enlisted men attending as witnesses in the United States cases in its Courts, you are respectfully informed that before approval such claims should show (1) evidence from the court before which the witness appeared that he was duly summoned and actually appeared in obedience to summons; (2) who furnished the rations, their number and that the charges made are at the regulation price; (3) to whom the same is due, and (4) to what appropriation the amount is to be credited. (Attorney General to Secretary of War, May 19, 1882.)

*Princeton College.*—The Secretary of War directs that the Princeton College Exploring Expedition (consisting of eight persons) shall, through the leader of the expedition, Prof. W. B. Scott, have the privilege of purchasing at the various posts they may chance to visit, during the months of June, July, August and September, 1882, such quartermaster's and subsistence stores as may be absolutely necessary for their comfort. (A. G. O., June 2, 1882.)

*Post Traders.*—Under the law, the post trader has no lien on the soldier's pay. The practice, by officers or non-commissioned officers, of countenancing or approving papers, in any form—termed, generally, "traders checks"—for enlisted men, and of collecting, or attempting to collect, from them the amounts due on such checks, is repugnant to the spirit of the law, and will be discontinued in this department. (G. O. 11, Dept. Texas, June 16.)

**General Courts-Martial.**—At Fort Gibson, I. T., June 19. Detail: Five officers of the 20th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Clark, Tex., June 16, for the trial of Private Buck Bill, Tonkawa Indian, Indian Scouts. Detail: Five officers of the 22d Inf.; four of the 8th Cav., and one of the Med. Dept.

*Special Inspectors Appointed.*—The C. O. of Fort Lyon, Colo., at that point on certain subsistence stores (S. O. 118, June 13, D. M.)

*Board of Officers.*—To assemble at San Francisco, Cal., June 12, to inspect horses authorized to be purchased for the 6th Cav. Detail: Major George H. Weeks, Q. M.; Capt. Moses Harris, 1st Cav., and 1st Lieut. Lowell A. Chamberlin, 1st Art. (S. O. 100, June 10, M. D. P.)

*Boards of Survey.*—At the Q. M. corral, Santa Fe, N. M., June 12. Detail: Major T. C. H. Smith, Paymaster; Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S., and 2d Lieut. A. R. Paxton, 15th Inf. (S. O. 75, June 10, D. N. M.)

At the Subsistence Depot, San Francisco, Cal., June 8. Detail: Major F. M. Cox, Paym.; Capt. G. A. Hull, Military Storekeeper, and 1st Lieut. G. P. Cotton, 1st Art. (S. O. 98, June 6, M. D. P.)

Capt. James H. Lord, A. Q. M.; Capt. Frank Heath, Ord. Dept., and 2d Lieut. Frank L. Dodds, 9th Inf., at Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T., June 19 (S. O. 62, June 16, D. P.)

Surg. A. K. Smith; Capt. H. C. Egbert, 12th Inf., and 1st Lieut. G. S. Wilson, 12th Inf., at Whipple Bks, A. T., June 16, to investigate the circumstances connected with the defection of Sergt. J. J. Murphy, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, in "line receipts" for which he was accountable as operator in charge of the U. S. military telegraph office in Prescott, A. T. (S. O. 93, June 15, D. A.)

*Lady Franklin Bay Expedition.*—The following named enlisted men are assigned to duty with the Lady Franklin Bay expedition, and will proceed from Washington, D. C., to St. John's, Newfoundland, via New York City, on the Cromwell line of steamers: 2d Class Private Joseph Palmarts, Signal Corps; Sergt. George W. Wall, Co. K, 3d Inf.; and Privates Richard Rogge, Co. H, 3d Inf.; Henry Brincomb, Co. C, 3d Inf.; Joseph Dimson, Co. K, 18th Inf.; Francis Thoms, Co. F, 5th Inf.; May Burnell, Troop M, 2d Cav., and James N. Bean, Co. K, 11th Inf. (S. O., June 17, W. D.)

*Quarters at the Presidio.*—Cottage No. 6 is assigned to the Chief Quartermaster instead of No. 9, and Cottage No. 9 to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence instead of No. 6. This to take effect when Cottage No. 6 is vacated by the Chief Commissary of Subsistence (S. O. 103, June 13, M. D. P.)

*Rifle Teams.*—In order to select, as directed by W. D. G. O. 54, the three members and one alternate of the Army team of twelve of 1882, who are to compete for the Army prizes provided by G. O. 53, W. D., each Dept. Comdr. in the Mil. Div. of Pacific will order, by Sept. 15, the four best marksmen of his command to report at these Hdqrs. on Sept. 23, where they will compete on Oct. 2 and 3. The four best shots in this contest will represent the Mil. Div. of Pacific in the Army team, and will immediately thereafter proceed to Fort Leavenworth, to prepare for the competition which is to take place at that post Oct. 25, 1882 (Circular, June 8, M. D. P. and D. C.)

The following named riflemen, constituting the Division Team of 1881, will assemble at the Presidio, on or about June 23, to receive the prizes to which they are entitled under the provisions of W. D. G. O. 44, series 1881: Private W. Moore, Co. A, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Chas. Bernard, E. 8th Inf.; 1st Sergt. E. P. Wells, H. 2d Inf.; Private E. C. Terry, H. 4th Art.; Corp. W. S. Gardner, G. 21st Inf.; Sergt. John Metz, E. 1st Cav.; Sergt. E. C. Lickiss, G. 4th Art.; 1st Sergt. Wm. Cassidy, H. 8th Inf.; Sergt. Henry Wiseman, A. 1st Cav.; Corp. J. G. Chenoweth, K. 21st Inf.; Sergt. J. D. Garber, H. 1st Cav.; Private Dennis O'Keefe, B. 21st Inf. (S. O. 99, June 8, M. D. P.)

Each Post Commander in the Dept. of California will ascertain by a competitive trial, on or before Aug. 21, the two best marksmen at his post, at the ranges mentioned in par. 3, G. O. 53, H. Q. A., and report their names to Dept. Hdqrs. with the scores made during the contest and on the four previous practice days. From the marksmen thus reported a number of those having the highest scores will be ordered to the Presidio of San Francisco, Sept. 18, to compete on Sept. 22 and 23, to enable the Dept. Comdr. to select and announce four marksmen as the best in his Dept. for the year 1882, and who will compete with the four best marksmen from the other Departments, Oct. 2 and 3, for places in the Army Team (S. O. 102, June 12, M. D. P.)

*Military Prisoners.*—Private Joseph Brand, Co. H, 15th Inf., charged with desertion, is restored to duty without trial, on condition that he make good the time lost by unauthorized absence and expenses incurred (S. O. 117, June 12, D. M.)

The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: Michael Madden, John Payne, and George Shade, June 21; Michael Connelley, Thomas O. Allen, and Charles Henry, June 25; William Thies, June 26; Jackson B. Poyner, June 27; James Burke and Urius Cullon, June 28; Luke Kearney, June 29, and Emil Esby, June 30, 1882 (S. O. 117, June 12, D. M.)

In the cases of John S. Fowler, formerly a private of Light Bat. K. 1st Art.; Francis H. Jordan, formerly a private of Troop B, 6th Cav., and Benjamin F. Taber, formerly a 1st class private of Co. C, Battl. of Engrs., the portion of the sentences remaining unexecuted on June 19 is remitted, for good conduct while undergoing sentences (G. C.-M. O. 49, June 5, M. D. P.)

In the case of Private John Hermann, Co. K, 8th Inf., the portion of the sentence remaining unexecuted on June 20 is remitted, for good conduct while undergoing sentence (G. C.-M. O. 51, June 8, M. D. P.)

So much of the sentence of confinement as remains unexecuted, in the case of Private Edward Winslow, Troop L, 3d Cav., is remitted (S. O. 62, June 16, D. P.)

*Geographical Survey.*—To facilitate the closing of the work of the geographical survey of the territory of the United States west of the 100th meridian, the Q. M. Dept. will continue payment for rent of the premises now occupied by the Washington office, and for fuel and gas for the same, and for fuel at the observatory at Ogden, U. T., and will furnish the necessary transportation incident to the publication of maps and reports, and to the final disposition of the public property. One sergeant and one corporal will be continued on duty to guard the observatory at Ogden (S. O., June 12, W. D.)

**DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT NEWS.**

*Division of the Missouri.*—The Cheyenne Leader says: "Lieut. General P. H. Sheridan, accompanied by the Secretary of War and other officials, will visit Northwestern Wyoming in July. The party will go to Green River, and thence by stage to Fort Washack, where Capt. James Wheeler's company of the 2d Cavalry from Fort Ellis will meet them and act as escort. The party will proceed up Big Wind River to Gros Ventre River and follow that to the Tetoris, whence they will go north to the Yellowstone Park. Three pack trains will accompany the command to carry provisions and camp equipage. Surgeon W. H. Forwood, U. S. A., will accompany the party as medical officer and botanist. A number of other officers and distinguished people will probably be of the party besides Gen. Sheridan and Mr. Lincoln."

*Department of Missouri.*—The Leavenworth Times, of June 16, says: Colonel Otis, post commandant, is home from West Point. Eastern papers speak very highly of his address to the graduating class of the Military Academy. . . . Lieutenant Dodge, quartermaster and commissary of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, has returned to his post. Monday he received a despatch, while at St. Louis, that Mrs. Dodge and son, who have been in Europe some months, left Bremen Saturday for New York. The lieutenant said he might go east to meet them, but they would not come west until after the summer weather.

*Department of Texas.*—"Buck Bill," a Tonkawa Indian, in the service as a scout, was recently tried by Court-martial at Fort Clark, Texas, for sundry offences, Col. D. S. Stanley, 22d U. S. Infantry, sitting as President of the court.

*Department of Dakota.*—The Pioneer Press, of June 17, says: "Capt. H. P. Ritzius, 25th U. S. Infantry, and wife arrived from Fort Randall yesterday and will remain in St. Paul four or five weeks on a visit. We understand that Capt. Ritzius thinks seriously of resigning his position in the Army and engaging in business in Yankton."

At Fort Sully, June 15, a Court-martial convened, Col. Charles G. Bartlett presiding, for the trial of Wm. S. Kelly, a soldier charged with attempting to poison Lieut. William Hoffmann and family at Fort Bennett, D. T., March 16. The prisoner pleaded not guilty and read a statement in which he declared he sent for poison at the request of one Daily who said he wished to kill wolves. He knew nothing further until a short time before his arrest. The prisoner has requested to be kept at Fort Sully until sentence is passed, pleading cruelty and neglect while at Bennett. He also complained of being shackled during the trial.

*Department of Arizona.*—The Tombstone (A. T.) Epitaph says: From Capt. Thompson and Lieut. Steves, who made a flying visit to Tombstone recently, we learn the location of the troops engaged in scouting on the frontier. Thompson's command of the 3d Cavalry make headquarters about half way between here and Bisbee, and are scouting continuously between the camp to Silver creek and back, taking in Sulphur Spring valley on the way. The Huachuca troops scout from the post to Thompson's command. A detachment of troops is stationed at Lewis' Springs, and two men travel daily from that point to Huachuca, and two men from the latter post patrol to Lewis' camp daily. Col. Perry is still at Wilcox and scouts are daily sent out from that point, thus almost completely throwing a network of scouts over the south-eastern border of Arizona.

A correspondent of the Epitaph, who writes from Campus Snow, Mexico, May 19, gives an interesting account of Col. Lorenzo Garcia's fight with the Apaches on the 29th of April. Garcia's column it appears had been out scouting the mountains for some weeks after Indians, and as their provision had become exhausted two days before, were on their return again to Bavispe. The Mexican troops numbered but 100, all told, who first entered the battle, as the day before a party of sixty had been detached from the column to make a scout in the right direction and were to join it again later in the day. The correspondent says:

The combatants were equally armed and each party had ample time for preparation, the advantage being solely with the Indians in numbers. The troops would charge the Indians, who in return would charge the troops, and at times the battle would become a hand to hand fight, the troops using the bayonet and the Indians the butts of their guns, neither losing time to load and fire. The Indians fell back a little and adopted the more modern system of warfare, for during the engagement they dug a rifle pit and placed in it eight of their best riflemen, and then changed their position to behind it, to an almost natural entrenchment to support the pit, and from these strongholds were killed and wounded many of the Mexican loss. Col. Garcia saw at once that he would have to dislodge the Indians from these positions or lose the fight, and at once ordered one of the officers to form a column of twenty-five men and charge the pit and take it at all hazards. The column was formed and it gallantly and bravely moved forth to execute the order of the commander in the face of a murderous fire from the Indians, and only succeeded in getting about half the distance to the pit when the column wavered and returned, leaving eight of their comrades dead and several wounded. Again the gallant commander gave the command to replace the men killed and wounded in the charging column and again charge with the bayonet alone and dislodge the Indians from the pit. This time the charge was successful, not an Indian escaped who was in the pit. The Indians from the entrenchment then made a furious charge on the storming column, but the brave commander of the troops soon observed this movement and moved forward his whole command to the support of his troops who had wrested the pit from the Indians, and again another hand and hand fight took place, the troops vigorously using their bayonets and the butts of their guns, until finally the Indians were driven back to their entrenchment. At this stage of the battle arrived the sixty men who had left the column the day before, and who had immediately entered the fight, and after one or two more feeble attempts by the Indians to retrieve their loss, they ignominiously fled from the field they had so desperately and stubbornly defended for over seven hours in the battle, leaving in the hands of the victorious troops as prisoners their women and children whom they had fought so hard to defend, as well as nearly all their stock.

Hardly had the battle ended—the wounded and dead still unattended to and lying upon the battle-field—when to their dismay another cloud of dust, and much larger than the first, was observed by the troops a few miles to the north and making headway for the Canada. The brave commander again called his heroic little band of almost starved, half-barefooted, and fatigued troops to form in line of battle and await the enemy; taking from his own soldiers all the cartridges they had left and supplying them to the State troops, and commanding the former to rely and solely fight with their bayonets as the ammunition had given out. The State troops commenced to murmur at this order, and the officers advised the commander to fall back in direction of Bavispe, as the troops were unable to stand another 24 hours from hunger and fatigue, and that hardly any ammunition had been left. His only answer was, that they "would whip in the fight or they would all die right then and there." Again a party was sent to reconnoitre the advancing column, when their dismay and murmurs were turned into joy on beholding, instead of Indians as they had expected, American troops who had passed into Mexico from Arizona following the trail of the renegade Indians they had so justly and severely whipped not an hour before. After the American troops had come up and a hearty exchange of civilities between the two commanders, the Mexican commander asked of the American if he had permission to pass



with his armed troops into Mexico, and when the American told him he had and presented him with his permission from Gen. Fuera, the Federal commander of Chihuahua, they were most joyfully and gladly received by the hungry and tired Mexican troops, and were informed of the battle that had just been fought with the band of Indians they were pursuing. The American troops struck camp and asked of the Mexican commander permission to make a reconnaissance of the battle-field and render any assistance in their power, which was willingly granted. The wounded were soon taken from the field and the dead buried, the surgeons accompanying the Americans kindly volunteering their services, which was most gladly accepted, to attend and operate upon the wounded; while others of the American troops soon in provided a hearty and substantial breakfast for their Mexican brethren in arms.

The American troops were Forsyth's command, and we are told that the Mexican officers and troops all speak in the highest terms of the kind and generous treatment received at the hands of the Americans, and more especially of the doctors, whose kind services in attending and alleviating the sufferings of the wounded will ever be gratefully remembered.

The Mexicans lost twenty-one killed and ten wounded. Capt. Anto Roda of the Mexican regular army was killed, and Lieut.-Col. Luis Zera wounded, perhaps fatally. Of the State troops, Lieuts. Logo and Franco were killed, and Capt. Jesus Garcia wounded, supposed mortally.

A despatch from Tucson, of June 20, reports the killing of Chief Loco and several other Indians by the Mexican troops. A party of rangers in pursuit of these Indians has returned to Tucson, and the despatch says concerning them: "On the 1st inst. the rangers fell in with the Mexican troops commanded by Gen. Reyes, and were arrested, disarmed, and after four days ordered to leave the Mexican Territory. Gen. Reyes informed Capt. Ross that inasmuch as he had authority as a deputy sheriff from Arizona, the lives of himself and men would be spared. Ross demanded a voucher for the arms of his rangers, which was at first refused but afterwards granted. Gen. Reyes stated that he had sent Col. Forsyth formal warning that any body of armed men found on Mexican soil would be shot, but he would make an exception in this case. The rangers were compelled to return through an Indian country a distance of 250 miles without a single weapon for self defence. Gen. Reyes admitted that he was aware that the rangers meant no harm or wrong to the Mexicans, but were after hostile Indians; but he declared it was a violation of international law which he would not tolerate.

**Department of Arizona.**—The *Miner* (Prescott) of June 9, says: Major Chaffee, of Fort Lowell, has been ordered to San Carlos to take charge of the agency. This will be joyful news to the people of southern Arizona. Colonel A. H. Nickerson, a former adjutant general of this department, and now ordered back again, has many warm friends in this Territory who will be glad to see him once more.

The *Daily Epitaph*, Tombstone, of June 10, says: Word reached Fort Huachuca yesterday that an eight company post would be built at that point. This assures a permanent garrison in our neighborhood.

A despatch was received at the War Department, June 21, from General Willcox, saying: "Lieut. Hanna, with his company, struck the trail of 15 persons and 45 animals south of Camp Price, near San Bernardino, and supposing them to be Indians followed them to within two miles of Charleston, where he found them to be Mexican smugglers. They acknowledged to him that they had been playing Indians to avoid Custom-house officers."

The *Vallejo Chronicle*, of June 9, says: The 12th U. S. Infantry having served more than the usual allotted term of years in the Department of Arizona will, probably, this summer or fall be transferred to other stations. General O. B. Willcox, its colonel, and commands the Department of Arizona. The general is a genial comrade, who cherishes all the friendship of his early days, and with the good sense which characterizes men of real ability is just as socially approachable now as when he was a mere lieutenant. He belongs to the class of deserving officers who do the real work of the Army, and from whom the higher grades of generals should, as a matter of justice and efficiency, be chosen.

**Department of Dakota.**—The *Pioneer Press*, of June 17, says: It is expected that Major J. G. Tilford, 7th Cavalry, will shortly make a change of station from Fort A. Lincoln to Fort Buford, D. T., and that Troop L, 7th Cavalry, Lieut. E. A. Garlington, commanding, the only troop of cavalry now at Lincoln, will also be transferred to Buford after the summer campaign, with Col. Merrill's command, along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad. This, with the transfer of the regimental headquarters of the 7th to Fort Meade, will leave Lincoln exclusively an infantry post, of which it is probable that Lieut. Col. Orlando H. Moore, 17th Infantry, now in this city, will be assigned to the command.

**Department of Platte.**—A Fort Niobrara correspondent of the *Niobrara Pioneer*, writing May 15, says: Already the officers pride themselves on having the prettiest and most convenient post in the United States. There are four companies, B, D, and F, of the 5th Cavalry, and B of 9th Infantry. It is hoped soon to make this a ten company post, which Capt. Montgomery, the commander, strongly recommends. The troops appear happy, having about them civilization. The officers of the post are as follows: Capt. R. H. Montgomery, commander; Asst. Surgeon Lippincott, Capt. Payne, Capt. Rogers, Chaplain McAdam, Lieut. Michler, Lieut. Paddock, Q. M.; Lieut. Cornish, Lieut. Davis and Lieut. MacComb.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT SILL, INDIAN TERRITORY.

June 10, 1882.

The recent Dept. order breaking up posts sends to us two companies of the 4th, those of Markley and Clous. We will then have five companies of Infantry, and two of Cavalry, with over 20 officers. These large garrisons are preferable, and even with this reduction, there are now over 21 garrisoned posts, in the Department of the Missouri, entailing an immense amount of clerical labor at headquarters. It is a wonder how they can attend so promptly to all that is demanded. What is done here in a few days, in other departments involves a much longer delay. Captain Onster with his company will be in from field service by the 15th, when another company will go out to form a camp, and protect the Indians from cattle intruders. Troop G, Capt. Casick and Lieut. Finley, with Asst. Surg. Banister and Col. Henry, have just returned from a 6 days' scout towards the North Fork of Red River. They report an occasional trespass by cattle men, who all have a longing eye for the occupation of this magnificent cattle range. If not kept out by the military the Indians will see to it themselves *et al armis*. One of the camps made was at Redmills, established by Gen. Earl Van Dorn in '58. Visions of the past must have floated before them in the spirits of Lee, Thomas, Van Camp, Hardee and Hood, who if they could have been recalled, could have told a tale of those days. Near there Van Camp was killed and Fitzhugh Lee wounded by Indians, and not far off

stand the Wichita, at whose base the 3d Cavalry captured a Comanche village. The associations and thoughts brought forth by the remembrance of the chivalrous dead, made the presence of the rattle snake and tarantula far more agreeable. In some of the streams fish were found, and on the banks the wild plum and blackberry grew, and at our post we have had peaches, this, in addition to our fine gardens and lovely climate, make Fort Sill desirable notwithstanding the threatened malaria.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA.

June 15, 1882.

Tuesday evening, June 13, witnessed the "inauguration ball," as it were, of the class of '84 of the Artillery School, given by them to the ladies of the garrison. Lieut. Rafferty, 1st Artillery, led with the picturesque looking wife of Lieut. Cummings, 4th Artillery. Enough credit cannot be given them for the charming manner in which they conducted the figures, which were very intricate and in many cases original.

The favors were selected in New York by Lieut. Strong, 4th Artillery, and consisted of charming souvenirs for the ladies of broad ribbons, with the date printed on in gold letters and supporting an artillery button; boutonnières of animals' heads, wreaths of natural flowers, bouquets of artificial ones, scarfs, banners, etc.; while the gentlemen were fortunate in having pretty canes, boutonnières, bonbons, rosettes, blue bows the ends of which were finished with silver bells ("and cockle shells and fair maidens all in a row.") Snapper was served in the large dining room of the hotel, and was under the management of Lieut. Townsley, 4th Artillery.

The toilets of the ladies were very handsome; the aesthetic robe of Mrs. Cummings being especially noticeable. This exquisite dress was composed of a court train of pistachio green, trimmed with point lace and large Roman pearls, over a petticoat of tulle that was covered entirely with pearl and flowers of point lace; corsage cut square, filled in with tulle; necklace of pearls; puffed sleeves of tulle. Mrs. Getty, who received the guests, looked very handsome in black silk. Mrs. Page wore a handsome dress of violet moire and white lace; Mrs. Campbell, grey silk and velvet; Mrs. Chase, white satin, dancing length. The young ladies from the garrison were the Misses Getty, Livingston, Cook, Moshen, Leon, Thompson and Mrs. Gorman, guests of Mrs. Campbell. From Norfolk were the Misses Williamson, Blow, Newton, Ricks and Galt. There was no lack of gentlemen, as an invitation had been extended to all the officers of the ships in the harbor, to the Norfolk Navy-yard, and to a number of gentlemen in Norfolk.

#### COMPETITION FOR THE NEVADA BADGE.

We have been favored with a copy of the following admirable record of target firing of Company B, 21st regiment of Infantry, in competition for the Nevada badge, at the dates as given below; range, 400 yards:

Dennis O'Keefe.....Private,	April 3, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—100
Charles Davis.....1st Sergt,	April 3, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—100
Frank Martin.....Sergt.,	April 12, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—100
R. Barthelmees.....Corporal,	April 5, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—100
C. O. Kinswater.....Private,	April 10, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—100
B. W. Washburn.....Private,	April 18, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—100
Willis Wittich.....1st Lieut,	April 27, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—100
Henry Keller.....Musician,	April 27, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—100
Winfield S. Ayres.....Corporal,	April 10, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—100
William Cole.....Corporal,	April 18, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—100
S. P. Jocelyn.....Captain,	April 27, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—100
Chris's Lellbach.....Private,	April 10, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—98
Frank Whitmore.....Private,	April 20, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—98
Daniel Lane.....Private,	April 18, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—96
Cor. A. Harrington.....Private,	April 3, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—96
Henry Dettmer.....Private,	April 25, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—96
Lem. T. Garland.....Sergeant,	April 25, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—96
Robt. W. Runyon.....Corporal,	April 20, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—94
Wm. H. Dyke.....Private,	April 14, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—94
Henry Jones.....Sergeant,	April 20, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—94
James F. Butler.....Private,	April 25, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—94
Henry M. Knight.....Private,	April 12, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—92
George Kercher.....Musician,	April 25, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—92
John M. Hocton.....Private,	April 20, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—92
David Day.....Private,	April 10, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—92
Elijah Johnson.....Private,	April 5, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—92
Henry Neach.....Private,	April 5, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—92
Paul Weidlich.....Private,	April 12, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—92
Daniel Reynolds.....Private,	April 14, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—92
Ferd. Falkenburg.....Sergeant,	April 5, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—90
Wm. R. Peterson.....Private,	April 18, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—90
John W. Cash.....Private,	April 25, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—90
John Brown.....Private,	April 10, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—86
Frederick Hill.....Private,	April 27, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—86
George Hobart.....Private,	April 27, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—86
Frank P. Ward.....Private,	April 20, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—84
Edward Edwards.....Private,	April 12, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—80
Wm. Horne.....Private,	April 25, 1882.	5 5 5 5 5—76
Total number of men firing.....	38	

Average aggregate strength of company for the month.....	46.43
Percentage of those firing to average strength.....	81.84
Average per cent. of the maximum possible.....	93.68

I certify that the foregoing record of target firing is correct, and that the firing was conducted in accordance with orders regulating the same from the Headquarters of the Army; that in the instances where the two scores of five shots each were not made on the same day, they are, nevertheless, consecutive scores; i. e., there was no practice or firing by the particular individual on the days intervening between the dates on which the scores reported were made.

S. P. JOCELYN.  
Captain 21st Inf., Commanding.

Co. B, 21st Infantry.

Fort Townsend, W. T., May 1, 1882.

NOTE.—Scores are reported in the order of their merit, and where different individuals have the same record, they are arranged inversely to the number of shots fired by each.

#### MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following are recent orders from West Point: Leave of absence from the dates herein given, until August 28, 1882, was granted the following:

June 14.—1st Lieut. Wm. M. Medcalf, Ord. Dept.; 2d Lieut. John T. French, Jr., 4th Art.; 2d Lt. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Solon F. Massey, 5th Art.  
June 15.—1st Lieut. Joseph S. Oyster, 1st Art.; Cadet John N. Behan, and 2d Lieut. Douglas A. Howard, 3d Art.  
June 16, 2d Lieut. James E. Runcie, 1st Artillery; 1st Lt. John P. Wisser, 1st Artillery, and 1st Lieut. Solomon W. Roesler, Corps of Engineers.  
June 19, Professor Patrice de Janon, George L. Andrews, Charles W. Larned and Samuel E. Tillman, and 1st Lieut. William Crozier, Ord. Dept. Leave of absence from 11 A. M., June 20, until tattoo, Saturday, June 24, is granted Cadet Isaac W. Little, and leave of absence for ten days is granted Capt. William S. Stanton, Corps of Engineers, from June 19th.

A G. C. M. was appointed to meet June 14, Capt. Edward S. Godfrey, 7th Cav., president; 1st Lieut. James O'Hara, 3d Art.; 1st Lt. Eric Bergland, Corps of Engrs.; 1st Lieut. John T. Honeycutt, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Edward W. Casey, 22d Infantry; 1st Lieut. H. S. Taber, Corps of Engrs., and 2d Lieut. Edward E. Gayle, 2d Art., members; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Clark, Ord. Dept., Judge Advocate. Leave of absence for fifteen days was, June 14, granted Assistant Surgeon Robert H. White.

Leave of absence from June 16 till 7 A. M. the 25th, was June 15 granted Cadet Godfrey H. Macdonald.  
2d Lieut. Eli D. Hoyle, 2d Art., was June 15 temporarily assigned to special duty at these headquarters, while awaiting assignment as Adjutant of the Military Academy.

1st Lieut. George E. Bacon, 16th Infantry, June 15, relieved from duty as A. C. S., and from the command of the U. S. M. A. detachment of artillery, and from the charge of the police of the post, and is assigned to duty in the Department of Tactics, will report for orders.  
2d Lieut. Quincy O'M. Gilmore, 8th Cav., was June 15th relieved from duty in the Dept. of Tactics, and assigned to duty as Acting Commissary of Subsistence, and as C. O. of the U. S. M. A. detachment of artillery, and to the charge of the police of the post.

1st Lieut. Arthur Murray, 1st Art., was ordered June 19th, to proceed to Haverstraw, N. Y., and thence to Troy, N. Y., upon public business.

#### KITCHEN ECONOMY.

**Interesting Tests Made by the Government Chemist.**—Dr. Edward G. Love, the present Analytical Chemist for the Government, has recently made some interesting experiments as to the comparative value of baking powders. Dr. Love's tests were made to determine what brands are the most economical to use, and as their capacity lies in their leavening power, tests were directed solely to ascertain the available gas of each powder. Dr. Love's report gives the following:

Name of the Baking Powders.	Strength Cubic Inches Gas per each ounce of Powder.
"Royal" (cream tartar powder).....	137.4
"Patapoco" (alum powder).....	125.2*
"Rumford's" (phosphate) fresh.....	122.5*
"Rumford's" (phosphate) old.....	32.7*
"Hanford's None Such" fresh.....	121.6
"Hanford's None Such" old.....	84.35
"Redhead's".....	117.0
"Charm" (alum powder).....	116.9*
"Amazon" (alum powder).....	111.9*
"Cleveland's" (short weight 1/2 oz.).....	110.8
"Sea Foam".....	107.9
"Czar".....	106.8
"Dr. Price's".....	102.6
"Snow Flake" (Graf's, St. Paul).....	101.88
"Lewis's" Condensed.....	98.2
"Congress" yeast.....	97.5
"C. E. Andrews and Co's" (contains alum).....	78.17*
"Hecker's".....	92.5
"Gillies".....	84.2
"Bulk".....	80.5

\* In his report the Government Chemist says: "I regard all alum powders as very unwholesome. Phosphate and Tartaric Acid powders liberate their gas too freely in process of baking, or under varying climatic changes suffer deterioration."

Dr. H. A. Mott, the former Government Chemist, after a careful and elaborate examination of the various Baking Powders of commerce, reported to the Government in favor of the Royal brand.

#### FRANKLIN BAY COLONY.

CAPTAIN W. H. Clapp, 16th Infantry, was in New York this week, completing his inspection of the stores to be sent to Lieutenant Greely's party, at Lady Franklin Bay. These stores, comprising everything, from pens to timber and bricks, and including newspapers, food, clothing, scientific instruments, and medical stores, will be forwarded to St. Johns, N. F., by the Cromwell steamer *Alhambra*, where they will be transferred to the steam whaler *Neptune*, which will proceed to Lady Franklin Bay about June 5. The party to go on the *Neptune* consists of Acting Surgeon F. H. Hoadley, who is to relieve Dr. Parry, now at Lady Franklin Bay; Sergeant George W. Wall, Company K, 3d Infantry; Privates Jos. Palmieri and Richd. Rozke, Co. H, 3d Inf.; Henry Buioumb, Co. U, 3d Infantry; Joseph Dimson, Co. K, 8th Infantry; Francis Thomas, Company F, 6th Infantry; May Burnell, Troop M, 2d Cavalry, and James N. Bean, Company K, 11th Infantry. In case it should happen that the *Neptune* fails to reach Lady Franklin Bay the stores will be cached in two depots, one on the extreme eastern end of Grinnell Land, another on Littleton Island. Mail matter for the



party may be sent to Captain Clapp, at the Sturtevant House, as late as Sunday night, June 25. The *Alhambra* leaves New York on Monday, June 26.

### THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

#### Report of the Board of Visitors for 1882.

The report of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy for 1882 to the Secretary of War is as follows:

Sum: The Board of Visitors appointed by the President of the United States to visit the Military Academy at West Point during the June examinations of 1882 and there inquire into the actual state of discipline, police administration, fiscal affairs and other concerns of the institution, have the honor to make the following report:

The Board was organized by the election of General Horace Porter, of New York, as president, and Joseph G. Chapman, of Missouri, as secretary. All its members were present from the first day of June until the close of the examinations. Together they from day to day made thorough inspection of the public buildings and quarters at the post, attending also many of the class examinations, making careful study of the methods of instruction and discipline in force. The Superintendent, together with the professors and officers under his command, gave a most cordial and ready assistance in facilitating the inspection of the Academy and for witnessing the examinations and drills of the cadets. Every part of the institution was freely opened for inspection, and all questions were answered with frankness and much valued information given which facilitated the work of the Board. The difficulties attendant upon the conduct of the Academy, and the requirements necessary for the attainment of the highest efficiency in its organization and management, were freely discussed. The state of discipline is all that could be required, not too severe and yet exacting a prompt and military habit and attention to every duty. Good order is maintained and the police administration is efficient and effective. The Board commended and approved the method of examination of candidates for admission to the Academy, which they believe secures absolute impartiality, and they would urge upon those who have the appointing of cadets a more general observance of the law authorizing the naming of alternates. We think also, that it would be very desirable if the power were restored to the President to make appointments at large of ten cadets annually, as was formerly done, rather than ten each four years, as at present.

The inspection of the cadet barracks shows them to be in good condition and repair save the floors, which should be renewed, and with the new building now in process of erection are ample for the accommodation of the corps as now constituted. The rooms are simply furnished and well fitted for the purpose designed and properly heated and ventilated. Including the quarters in the new barracks there will be in all 122 rooms. In the completed barracks there are 160 rooms now available. Of these there are 22 in use by the officers (one married, with servants and children, an objectionable arrangement), 2 by the dentist and 136 assigned to cadets, who are placed two and sometimes three to a room. The Board would urgently recommend that only the unmarried tactical officers on duty with the battalion be allowed quarters in this barracks, and on the completion of the new hospital proper alterations should be made in the old hospital building which would fit it as quarters for bachelor officers, which estimates show can be done at an expense of \$2,500. The bath rooms for the corps, ten in number, located in the basement of the south wing of the cadet barracks are insufficient for their wants and should be enlarged at once by the construction of as many more, which could be advantageously arranged in the adjoining basement of the new barracks at a small expense.

The cavalry stables are located at the south end of the plain under the hill and are spacious, well constructed and adapted to the wants of the school. There seems urgent need for the erection of a new cavalry barracks near these stables sufficiently large to accommodate seventy-five men. The present barracks placed at the extreme northern limit of the post, three-quarters of a mile from the stables, which necessitates a great loss of time and removes the men from the point where their labor is needed. At present the men at an early hour walk over to the stable to care for their horses, thence back to their barracks, then return, which is again twice repeated each day, sadly interfering with the usefulness of the men and at a great loss of time. The estimate for the new barracks, built of brick, is \$12,500. It is the desire of the Superintendent to make use of the present barracks for an infantry detachment, which he feels constantly in need of.

We find that no instruction is given to the cadets in swimming, and that permission to bathe in the river off Gies Point is denied them through fear of drowning, several casualties of this kind having occurred in past years. The practical value of this knowledge in every soldier's life must be recognized, called on as he often is to ford streams and swim with his horse over rivers, when he may be easily swept away from inability to swim, and many valued lives may thus be sacrificed. The Board unanimously urges a course of instruction in swimming, with proper safeguards, and that a swimming bath be erected at some convenient point on the shore of the post grounds, which it is estimated can be built and equipped at a cost of \$5,000.

The records of the Academy since 1839 are now kept in wooden cases in the Superintendent's office, exposed to loss by fire. The earlier records of the institution were all destroyed on February 19, 1839—a loss keenly felt. We would commend an appropriation of \$1,500 desired to build a vault as a suitable repository for all important papers and records.

The new hospital building which has been erected stands incomplete and unavailable and should be placed in shape for early use, which requires an appropriation of \$22,000.

We unanimously commend the erection of a new public chapel, which is much needed for religious services and for the graduation exercises of commencement day, which now, for want of a hall of sufficient capacity, they are compelled to hold in the open air whenever the weather permits. The old chapel could be used as the receptacle of memorial tablets to distinguished officers of the Army who deserve this tribute of national gratitude for work well done. An appropriation of \$50,000 by Congress will accomplish this desirable work.

The accommodations in the hotel are crowded and defective and quite inadequate to the necessities of the great numbers who annually desire to attend the examinations and graduation exercises of the Academy. An appropriation of \$1,200 to build an addition thereto under the supervision of the Superintendent is recommended.

A new building for the philosophical, chemical and drawing departments is needed, the present quarters being badly arranged and inadequate for their accommodation.

Needed repairs to the floors of the engineer barracks should be made, and provision for draining the areas of the band barracks and furnishing the basements as living rooms for the men and their families.

The department of practical military engineering and military signaling and telegraphy is sadly in need of new equipments. There should be provided an odometer cart and equipments for use in instructing cadets in making reconnaissances, cables and material for constructing rafts and spar or improvised bridges; providing and using material, telegraphy and signaling instruments. The sum of \$800 is requested for carpenter, blacksmith and painters' stores, a new blacksmith bellows for smiths, miners and pontooners' tools used by the company of engineers, and for repair of sea coast, siege and mortar batteries, \$400. The pontoon train has been in use here many years and is worn and insufficient for proper instruction. New pontoon covers and roadway, with general repairs, are needed, estimated to cost \$400.

We attended the examinations in ordnance and gunnery, topography, chemistry, geology and mineralogy, law, military engineering, French, Spanish, English studies and the exhibition of drawing, and witnessed the drills in artillery with the sea coast, siege and mortar batteries, all of which showed careful training and admirable results. The cavalry drills on the plain, with and without saddles, together with the riding, sword exercise and firing in the riding school, including the jumping of hurdles, showed efficiency and careful instruction on the part of the officers in charge. The cadets showed themselves at ease in the saddle and steadiness in the control of their horses and executed the different drills with a spirit and precision that were highly commendable.

The infantry drills, including the skirmish and battalion drills, were conducted on an extended scale, with great steadiness and precision in all the movements, and the high standard of precision displayed in proof of the painstaking effort of the commandant and the tactical officers under him.

The examinations before the Academic Board of Officers were conducted in a manner that gave evidence of proficiency in scholastic attainment among the cadets, and painstaking, conscientious work among the instructors. Each cadet is called to formulate his work upon the blackboard without book or aid, and this exercise of his mental faculties is an admirable step in the work of military education, leading to self-reliance and a mastering of difficulties presented valuable in his future career. The great prominence given to the scientific and mathematical arrangement of the curriculum as an intellectual discipline has been wisely adopted, and yet we would suggest to the Academic Board to examine how far it may not be wise to find place for a course of history, if not political economy, as of prime importance to a more extended culture.

We would recommend that the senior medical officer at the post deliver to the first-class cadets a course of lectures on the subject of hygiene, including the subjects of ventilation, drainage, clothing, the best local food for camps as regards health, etc. Also that the first assistant instructor in the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery and Practical Engineering receive the same extra compensation as the first assistant instructor in other departments.

The sum now charged to the cadets for policing barracks and for use of gas should be paid by the Quartermaster's Department and the cadets be relieved from all charge on account thereof.

The mess arrangements merit our commendation, the conduct of its affairs being well ordered, economical, and efficient. The food is of good quality, well prepared and suitably served, and although there has been a very large increase in cost of all supplies during the greater part of the year, yet the cost of maintenance to the cadets has not been appreciably increased.

The appropriation to the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, was \$99,347.44. This amount was used for the current and ordinary expenses and for work on the addition to the cadet barracks and the new hospital. The tabular statements hereto attached marked "A," "B" and "C," show the amounts intended for particular purposes, and how the same have been used, and the balance of the unexpended appropriation on the 30th of May, 1882.

This portion of the expense of the Military Academy is disbursed by an assistant Army quartermaster, at present Capt. C. H. Hoyt, Quartermaster of the Military Academy and Chief Quartermaster of the Department of West Point.

The vouchers of this officer show for what the expenditures were made, and the amounts disbursed have been charged against the proper headings in the tabular statements above mentioned. The pay of the professors and instructors, officers and enlisted men doing duty at the Military Academy and at this post are paid directly through the Pay Department of the Army, and these expenditures are not in fact expenditures on account of the Academy, since all the officers and men so paid are in the United States Army.

The pay of the corps of cadets is turned over to the treasurer of the Military Academy, who keeps an account against each cadet.

Of the monthly pay of each cadet there is first set aside \$4 per month as a reserve fund, which is known as the equipment fund, and constitutes the largest fund in the hands of the treasurer. This fund belongs to the corps of cadets, and if the whole corps were sent away at one time this whole amount would be extinguished. This equipment fund has been from time to time invested in United States bonds, and there has been carried on the books of the treasurer an account called interest fund. As this interest fund belongs to the corps of cadets it is expended at the discretion of the Superintendent for the comfort and enjoyment of the corps.

There are other small funds in the hands of the treasurer, principally the laundry fund, cadet quartermaster's fund, and Military Academy post fund.

The laundry fund has resulted from a charge against the cadets for washing, etc., over and above what was actually required to pay the employees of the laundry, and this fund has been used as may be needed to renew the engines, machinery and other fixtures connected with the laundry when they have become worn or insufficient for the purposes for which they were intended, and it may also be resorted to for the payment of employees when the receipts of the laundry are insufficient to pay their monthly wages.

The cadet quartermaster's fund and the cadet subsistence fund have originated in the same way, and are resorted to by the treasurer for making cash purchases of quartermaster and subsistence supplies.

The Board regards these accumulations of reserve fund as eminently wise and proper, enabling the treasurer to avail himself of the best and cheapest market to obtain the needed supplies for the corps of cadets.

The Military Academy post fund accrues from rents received for the hotel, the quarters occupied as a post office and the building used as a livery stable. This fund is expended in keeping the buildings above mentioned in repair, in purchasing sheet music for the band, in repair of band instruments, in paying extra compensation of \$10 per month to the drum major, and for hire of carriages for War Department officials when visiting the post officially.

The Board does not fully understand how the fund originally accrued out of which the buildings referred to were erected, but is informed that it probably had its origin in the sale of hoop poles and other timbers from the West Point Reservation. The largest of the above mentioned funds is the laundry fund, being now about \$4,000.

Everything which the cadet receives, except instruction, quarters, fuel for heating purposes and water privileges, are charged to his account, and the amount due from him is deducted from his monthly pay, and the balance, if any, placed to his credit or charged against him on his account with the treasurer.

The Board knows of no class of persons who receive for themselves, either by joint action or separately, such neat and good clothing and such substantial and wholesome food as are furnished the cadets out of an equal amount of money allowed to the cadet for his monthly pay.

In conclusion the Board deem it proper to say, for the information of all interested in having their sons educated at the Academy, that however much influence official position may exert in securing appointments to the Academy in the Academy it exists, notwithstanding the applicant is brought to the test of examination, and the Board does not regard the extent of learning required too high. There is no first class institution of learning in the country where as low standing would secure admission to the freshman class. The questions propounded to the candidates are propounded in writing and the answers are given in writing, and the applicant is known to the Academic Board only by the number of the sheet on which the questions and answers are given. The name of the applicant is known only to the assistant of the Academy, and to him only by reference to the name opposite the given number. So far then as admission to the Academy is concerned the Board is no respecter of persons and so far as the subsequent standing of the cadet is concerned the best evidence of strict impartiality is found in the fact that there is seldom any complaint in the corps or among the graduates as to their relative positions in the class register.

The Superintendent of the Academy is very often during the year called upon to entertain distinguished foreign officers and representatives of other governments, and we recommend that the amount heretofore allowed the Superintendent for that purpose be restored.

All of which is respectfully submitted to the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War.

JOSEPH G. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

We approve the above.

HORACE PORTER, President.

MARCUS L. WARD,

MORRIS SCHAEFF,

C. H. MOORE,

J. B. TREAT,

J. D. TILMAN.

The activity of China on the Amoor frontier is causing Russia much uneasiness. The former is massing troops, apparently with the design of recovering Vladivostock.

### RECENT DEATHS.

#### DEATH OF AN OLD SOLDIER.

Died at Camp on Snake River, Wyo., at midnight of June 15, 1882, John Boyce, aged 60 years. For eighteen years he was a soldier in the British army, having served through the Sepoy Mutiny in India and the Crimean campaign. He entered the 2d N. Y. Vol. Inf. May 24, 1861, and has served continuously since; first in the 16th N. Y. Cav., then in Capt. Luttimon's company, 11th U. S. Inf., and in Co. E, 14th I. I., from 1868 until October 24, 1881. A brave soldier, an honest man, and a faithful friend, he rests at last. His remains are interred temporarily here but will be removed in the fall to the family burial plot of Col. Trotter in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery at Tarrytown, N. Y., and there placed by the side of the babe that died in his arms.

Mrs. Porteus Baxter, who died recently at her home in Vermont, June 16, was widely known and esteemed in Washington. She was the mother of Chief Medical Purveyor J. H. Baxter, U. S. A.

We regret to observe the death, at Syracuse, June 12, of Norris Morgan, aged 16, a son of the late General C. H. Morgan, U. S. A. The death of the son brings back memories of the father, a gallant and able officer during the war, whose memory is still lovingly cherished by many of his comrades in arms yet in active service.

The death is announced of General de Cissey, life Senator and three times War Minister of the French Republic. He was born at Paris, December 23, 1810, graduated from the military school of St. Cyr in 1832, passed to the staff college and became aide-de-camp to General Trezel in 1835. He served with distinction in Algeria and in the Crimea, being appointed brigadier general for gallantry at Inkerman. He served with honor in the Franco-German War of 1870-71, but certain later occurrences in his life somewhat dimmed his military reputation as a prudent officer, although they did not detract from his acknowledged bravery and efficiency.

COLONEL THOMAS JOHNS, formerly of the Army, died at Cumberland, Md., June 18, in his 70th year. He was a cadet at the Military Academy from July 1, 1829, to July 1, 1833, when he was graduated and promoted to Brevet 2d Lieutenant 2d Infantry. He served at various Northern posts and during the Canada Border disturbances in 1839-39. Promoted 2d Lieutenant 2d Infantry, July 31, 1836, and 1st Lieutenant 8th Infantry, July 7, 1838. In 1839 he was on duty for a short time at West Point as Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics; was on sick leave in 1840-41, resigning his commission August 31, 1841. During the war he commanded the 2d Maryland Regiment. He leaves a widow and one child married. He was the elder brother of Captain Wm. B. Johns, also a graduate of West Point, and formerly an officer of the 3d U. S. Infantry.

A DESPATCH of June 18 from Bucyrus, O., says: "Midshipman Harry M. Finley, only son of ex-Congressman E. B. Finley, committed suicide this morning. He resigned his commission in the United States Navy on Tuesday, returned home on Friday night, and spent Saturday with his parents, who chided him for resigning. He passed last evening in the company of the young lady to whom he was engaged to be married. Having dressed himself for breakfast and made his appearance in the dining room this morning, he asked for his father, who had not yet arisen. He then repaired to the bedroom, from whence shortly afterwards came the report of a revolver. The parents broke open the bolted door to find their son weltering unconsciously in his own blood. The only message was, 'Don't say I was insane.' The assigned cause is that he feared his inability to successfully stand the approaching examination. He used his father's revolver, which lay on the stand. The ball entered above the right ear and emerged from the opposite side of the head. The deceased was twenty-four years of age, and had been ordered to the *Tennessee*, at Hampton Roads." A dispatch from Annapolis says: "The published statement regarding Cadet Midshipman Finley's resignation here last week and his attempt to withdraw it, is pronounced entirely incorrect at the Naval Academy. The report came from his classmates, who are here for examination, and the matter was currently reported and generally believed here yesterday. An account of the transaction was obtained to-day from high authority in the Academy. When Cadet Finley appeared for examination he informed the examiner that he had resigned. He then came out and tendered his resignation to Captain Ramsay, who asked him if his parents knew of the step he proposed to take. He replied: 'I am 21,' Capt. Ramsay reminded him of the oath he had taken to serve the Navy, but Cadet Finley persisted in his determination. This was at 9 A. M. At 8 P. M., after the resignation had gone to Washington, Cadet Finley came to Capt. Ramsay and asked to withdraw it. Capt. Ramsay could not return it, as it had passed out of his hands, but he suggested to the repentant cadet a way in which it might be returned to him."

CAPTAIN and Assistant Surgeon Peter Moffatt, U. S. Army, an efficient and valuable officer, died at his post of duty at Fort Custer D'Alene, Idaho, June 15, 1882, where he had been stationed since 1879. Dr. Moffatt was born in Canada, and appointed an assistant surgeon in the United States Army from California October 9, 1867, acquiring the rank of captain October 9, 1870. He was much esteemed in his corps, and his death will bring sorrow to a host of personal and official friends.

REVENUE-MARINE.—The revenue steamer *Boutwell* arrived this week at Baltimore from Savannah, Ga., officered as follows: Captain, W. B. Randolph; Lieutenant, Chas. T. Briar and H. Emory; Chief Engineer, W. C. Wheeler; 1st Assistant Engineer, A. Hoyt; 2d Assistant Engineer, O. M. Goodwin.



## THE NAVY.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.  
Iron-clads are indicated by a star (\*).

## North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

**ALLIANCE**, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. George H. Wadleigh. Ordered to Navy-yard, Boston.  
**ENTERPRISE**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. E. M. Shepard. At the Navy-yard, Norfolk.  
**KRABBORE**, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. G. B. White. Ordered to Norfolk for repairs.  
**TENNESSEE**, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Joseph N. Miller. Passed Sandy Hook at 9 a. m. June 22, bound in, and anchored that day at the foot of 23d street, East River, New York.  
**VANDALIA**, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Ordered to Portsmouth Navy-yard.  
**YANTIC**, 3d rate, 4 guns (s. a.), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Passed Sandy Hook at 9 a. m. June 22, bound in, and anchored that day at the foot of 23d street, East River, New York.

## South Atlantic Station—Commodore Peirce Crosby.

**BROOKLYN**, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. W. Weaver. At Rio de Janeiro.  
**MARION**, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Silas W. Terry. At Montevideo, May 23. Has been ordered to leave for Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 1.

## European Station—Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson.

**GALENA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. At Alexandria, Egypt.  
**LANCASTER**, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Sailed from Gibraltar May 19, accompanied by the *Nipsic*, *Galena*, and *Quinnebaug*, and anchored at Tangier after dark. The next morning Rear-Admiral Nicholson and staff called upon the authorities, and at 6 p. m. the squadron got underway and proceeded down the Atlantic coast of Morocco, intending to call at a number of ports and "impress" the Mussulmen. On the 21st passed close to El Araish, or Larache, which dressed itself in the flags of many nations, but could not be communicated with by reason of a high surf and poor harbor. The next places of importance are Salé (Salee) and Rabat, which also had to be passed. Forty-five miles farther the squadron found anchorage in the roadstead of Dar-el-Beida, or Casa Blanca, and remained from the 22d to the 23d, rolling so lively in a heavy swell from the westward as to vividly remind the older officers of blockading days off Wilmington, N. C., and Charleston. Capt. John Cobb, of Connecticut, was found there representing the United States as commercial agent, and the authorities were paid the usual respect. At Mazagan, the next town, preparations were made to survey the harbor or roadstead, but these were abandoned, and the fleet, after a few hours delay, sailed for Mogador, which is about 400 miles from Gibraltar, and is seldom visited by the war vessels of any nation. It is one of the principal ports of Morocco, and a place of much interest on account of the picture which it presents of Moorish life, unaffected by modern civilization. The Admiral and staff landed from two boats and were received by "the Governor" and suite, and the bulk of the male population, at the water port of the quaint city, and were escorted to the residence of the representative of America, who is one of the leading men in point of wealth and influence. Later, they called at the Governor's and drank a cup of tea with him which was made by slaves in their presence and served in utensils of European manufacture. This gave the Moors great satisfaction. Upon the afternoon of the same day the fleet weighed anchor and was dispersed. The *Lancaster's* course was laid for Lisbon, where she arrived Sunday, May 23, and remained until June 6, when she sailed for Cadiz and Malaga, the long contemplated trip to the Baltic having been abandoned. Chief Engineer W. S. Stamm was detached at Lisbon, whence he was to return to the United States.  
**NIROSO**, 3d rate (e. s.), 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. At Alexandria, Egypt.  
**QUINNEBAUG**, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Wm. Whitehead. At Alexandria, Egypt.

## Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch.

**ADAMS**, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander Edgar C. Merriam. At the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., May 13.  
**ALASKA**, 3d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George E. Belknap. Arrived at Callao, Peru, May 17.  
**ESSEX**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. Arrived at Montevideo, May 23, on way to the Pacific.  
**IRAGOIS**, 3d rate, 7 guns (p. s.), Comdr. James H. Seely. Left the Navy yard, Mare Island, May 11, for San Francisco, to make up her crew.  
**LAKEWANNA**, 2d rate, 9 guns (p. s.), Capt. Henry Wilson. Arrived at Panama, May 21. Was to return to Callao on the 30th, stopping at Payta and Chimbote.  
**ONWARD**, 4th rate, 8 guns (p. s.), Lieut. Comdr. Thomas A. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.  
**PENSACOLA**, 3d rate, 23 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Rear-Admiral Balch writes from Callao, Peru, May 24, as follows: "I have the honor to report that the U. S. S. *Alaska* arrived at this port on the 17th inst., having touched at Payta on the voyage from Panama. The locality of the island reported by the German schooner *Phœnix* was not examined owing to the limited supply of coal. 'It is proper to mention that I have been informed by Commander Thornton, B. N., that H. B. M. S. *Champion* made a thorough search for the island a few days after its reported discovery and could find no trace of it, that a report to that effect was made to the British Admiralty, but I have not been able to procure a copy. It is the general belief that the master of the *Phœnix*, by wretched navigation and judgment, mistook the Lobos d'Alfusa Island for a new discovery, as the description given answers to that island. The views of the Department in regard to a search by one of the vessels of the squadron will be carried out at the next favorable opportunity. The *Lakewanna* should be at this date at Panama. The other vessels of the squadron remain as last reported."  
**WACHUSSETT**, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Fred. Pearson. At Fort Wrangel, Alaska, May 9.

## Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Clift.

**ALERT**, 3d rate (a. s.), 4 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempf. At Kobe, May 9. To leave Kobe before June 15 for San Francisco.  
**ASHUELOT**, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Horace R. Mullan. At Kobe, April 12. Would proceed shortly to Yokohama.  
**MONOCACY**, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. Arrived at Nagasaki, May 11, where she will remain for the present. She is to be docked and have her bottom cleaned and painted.

**PALOS**, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut. Comdr. Geo. D. B. Glidden. At Kobe, May 8.

**RICHMOND**, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Jos. S. Herrett. At Kobe, May 8, undergoing repairs. She would probably be in Nagasaki before the end of the month.  
**SWATARA**, 3d rate (a. s.), 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. At Chefoo, April 17. Ordered home. To arrive at Hampton Roads by Dec. 15.

## Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.

**JAMESTOWN**, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Allan D. Brown. Sailed from Mare Island, March 2, for Newport, R. I., via Cape Horn. Spoken May 24, in lat. 3 deg. 8', long. 32 deg. W. All well on board. Ought to be in at Newport any day. Mr. Hogg, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department received this information in a note from his son on the *Jamestown*.  
**MINNESOTA**, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunship. At Newport.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Commander Charles E. Clark. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.  
**PORTSMOUTH**, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. B. Hoff. Training ship. Arrived at Portsmouth, England, May 26.

**SARATOGA**, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. Arrived at Portsmouth, England, May 26. Commander H. C. Taylor, in a despatch to the Secretary of the Navy, dated June 1, Cowes, Isle of Wight, reports the good conduct of Steven A. Skinner, captain of the hold; Harry Kipley, sea apprentice, and David Cobb, sea apprentice, who, on the evening of May 30, jumped overboard to rescue a man returning from liberty who was delirious from liquor. A swift tide was running at the time, and it was a case of personal risk to themselves to endeavor to save the man. They succeeded in holding him up until a boat reached them and brought them back to the ship much exhausted. The ship was at anchor, but the swift tide caused their action to be attended with as much risk as if under-way.

## On Special Service.

**ALARM**, torpedo ram, Mallery propeller (a. s.), Master Wm. E. Sewell. At Navy-yard, Norfolk.

**CONSTITUTION**, sails, 10 guns, Commander H. B. Robeson. Practice ship for cadets of the Naval Academy.

**DALE**, 4th rate, sails, Comdr. P. F. Harrington. Practice ship for cadets of the Naval Academy.

**DESPATCH**, 4th rate, (s. a.), Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. Arrived at Washington, June 3, from Samana Bay.

**MICHIGAN**, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. a. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Pa.

**POWHATAN**, 2d rate, 14 guns (a. s.), Capt. Edmund O. Matthews. Left Chester, June 20, for Pensacola, with section of dry dock.

**RANGER**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. Arrived at San Francisco, June 10.

**STANDISH**, 4th rate, Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Thomas. Arrived at Washington, June 21, with cadet engineers on board, and will remain until about July 1, and then go to New York.

**TALLAPOOSA**, 4th rate, 3 howitzers (a. s.), Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg. Left Chester, June 20, for Pensacola, with section of dry dock in tow.

**WYOMING**, 3d rate, 7 guns (a. s.), Capt. Jas. E. Jonett. Stationed at Port Royal.

## Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

**COLORADO**, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. David B. Harney. Receiving ship, New York.

**FORTUNE**, 4th rate, (s. a.), Pilot George Glass. At Norfolk.

**FRANKLIN**, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Bushrod B. Taylor. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

**INDEPENDENCE**, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Capt. Chas. S. Norton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

**MONTAUK**, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lt. David G. McRitchie. Washington, D. C.

**PASSAIC**, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

**PAWNEE**, 3d rate, sails, (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

**PILOX**, 4th rate (a. s.), Mate B. G. Perry. At Annapolis.

**PILGRIM**, 4th rate (s. a.), Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

**SNOWDROP**, 4th rate (a. s.), Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

**ST. LOUIS**, 31 rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

**WABASH**, 1st rate, 26 guns, Comdr. F. M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.

**WYANDOTT**, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Wm. H. Webb. Washington.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The torpedo ram *Intrepid*, at New York, has been placed in charge of the commander of the receiving ship *Colorado*, Lieut. Delano having been detached from her and ordered to sea.

The Secretary of the Navy has received despatches from Lieut. G. B. Harber, dated at Irkutsk, Siberia, April 11, giving an account of his movements and proceedings to that day. The information has been anticipated by the telegraph. He sends a photograph of the steamer he had chartered for service on the Lena.

The officers and men of the *Minnesota* and *New Hampshire* will unite with the municipal authorities of Newport in celebrating the 4th of July. A battalion composed of three howitzers, one company of apprentices, one company of marines, and the band attached to the *New Hampshire*, will be landed and take part in the parade.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF Wm. H. Shock, Chief Constructor T. D. Wilson, and Chief Engineer Henderson, have been examining the torpedo boat *Intrepid*, at New York, with the view of reporting to the Department what should be done with her to make her effective for service. Chief Constructor Wilson returned to Washington June 19.

LIEUT. R. M. Berry, in a despatch dated at Camp Hunt, Eleclian I., Jan. 7, reports the gallant conduct of W. F. Morgan, master at-arms of the *Adgers*, during the burning of that ship Nov. 30, 1881. He was stationed at the nozzle of the hose from the steam force pump, and repeatedly plunged into the smoke and remained each time until overcome by suffocation and being hauled out by a bowline around his body. The last time he received injuries which necessitated his being placed under medical care, and of which he did not recover for two weeks. He rendered

himself conspicuous where all did remarkably well their duty.

ABRAHAM JACOBS, 3d class boy, from New Orleans, was knocked overboard from the yacht *Ware*, at Newport, R. I., June 19, and was drowned. Ensign Henry Minnett was in charge of the *Ware*, tender to the training ship, and is reported as having taken all reasonable precaution, warning the boys when he was about to give the main boom. Jacobs was caught by the sheet and thrown overboard. The yacht was moved to and a boat lowered, but the lad sank instantly. The water in the vicinity averages ten fathoms. Not much hope of recovering the body.

Mr. H. M. Finley, of Ohio, who recently resigned his appointment as a cadet midshipman in the Navy, committed suicide at his home in Ohio on June 18. Mr. Finley entered the Academy from Crawford County, in Ohio, June 21, 1875, and should have completed his six years' course in June, 1881. But having been turned back one year, he should have completed the course in June, 1882. He has been serving the two years at sea, after leaving the Academy, as required by law, and was lately ordered to examination from the *Tennessee*, flagship of the North Atlantic Station. Last week he tendered his resignation, stating that he did not feel prepared to undergo the final examination, whereupon his resignation was accepted.

In announcing that Cadet Midshipman L. L. Robinson had been dropped from the Naval Academy, on account of being deficient in his studies, the newspapers did injustice to that young gentleman. He was not reported as deficient, but was rejected by the medical board on account of color blindness. It is only within a year or so past that officers of the Navy have been subjected to an examination for color blindness, and the fact that they are so is a surprise to many of the officers themselves. It is of the first importance that a deck officer should be able to distinguish colors, and for this reason disability of this character can not be safely passed by. Until a remedy, or some system of treatment to remove this is discovered, officers suffering under it have but little show of remaining in the Navy—on the active list at least.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1651) for the relief of Antoine J. Corbier, are of the unanimous opinion—and it is also the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy—that the necessities of the service do not require that the person appointed to perform the special duties of sword-master at the Naval Academy should be commissioned as an officer of the Navy. The passage of this bill by Congress would create an additional grade in the service, and your committee do not deem it advisable at this time to make such a recommendation. They therefore report the bill back adversely, and recommend its indefinite postponement.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York World* says: "The howling reformers are delighted over the fact that Secretary Chandler, instead of going on the *Tallapoosa* to Annapolis, as Secretary Hunt did last year, at a cost (so they say—it was probably not half as much), of \$2,000, bought a \$2 ticket to Annapolis to go and return."

The following candidates for admission to the Naval Academy as cadet midshipmen failed physically:

John J. Martin	6th District, New York.
John H. Bergen	4th " "
Wm. Radford	6th " Wisconsin.
Jos. M. Bibb	3d " Kentucky.
F. H. Wilcox	2d " Connecticut.
C. C. Billings	2d " Vermont.
J. L. Jackson	9th " Kentucky.
H. O. Earle	3d " Iowa.
E. L. Hopkins	6th " Kentucky.
Guy Bassell	1st " W. Virginia.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## ORDERED.

JUNE 19.—Lieutenant George P. Colvocoresses, to the Hartford on the 1st of July.

Midshipman John H. L. Holcombe, to examination for promotion.

JUNE 21.—Midshipman Richard M. Hughes, to examination for promotion.

JUNE 22.—Lieutenant Thomas S. Phelps, to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

JUNE 23.—Ensigns Augustus F. Fechteler and H. O. Wakenshaw, to the Coast Survey.

## DETACHED.

JUNE 19.—Passed Assistant Engineer Chas. P. Howell, from the *Ranger*, and placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 20.—Lieutenant John B. Milton and Master Frank H. Lefavor, from the *Ranger*, and placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 23.—Master David Peacock, from the Hydrographic office, and ordered to the *Enterprise*.

## REVOKED.

The orders of Lieutenant Chas. H. Lyman to the Hartford, and ordered to the Wyoming.

## RESIGNED.

Lieutenant Clifford B. Gill's resignation accepted, to take effect June 19, 1882.

## NOMINATIONS.

Captain Jonathan Young, a resident of Illinois, to be a Commodore in the Navy from June 19, 1882, vice Commodore George M. Ransom, retired.

Commander Robert Boyd, a resident of Maine, to be a Captain in the Navy from June 19, 1882, vice Captain Young, nominated for promotion.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles H. Pendleton, a resident of Virginia, to be a Commander in the Navy from June 19, 1882, vice Commander Boyd, nominated for promotion.

Lieutenant Andrew J. Iverson, a resident of Massachusetts, to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from June 19, 1882, vice Lieutenant-Commander Pendleton, nominated for promotion.

Master Gustavus C. Hanus, a resident of Wisconsin, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from June 19, 1882, vice Lieutenant Iverson, nominated for promotion.

Ensign Francis E. Beatty, a resident of Minnesota, to be a Master in the Navy from June 19, 1882, vice Master Hanus, nominated for promotion.

Midshipman Richard M. Hughes, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be an Ensign in the Navy from June 19, 1882, vice Ensign Beatty, nominated for promotion.

Master Wm. P. Elliott, a resident of Iowa, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from June 20, 1882, vice Lieutenant Clifford B. Gill, resigned.

Ensign Charles M. McCartney, a resident of the District of Columbia, to be a Master in the Navy from June 20, 1882, vice Master Wm. P. Elliott, nominated for promotion.

Midshipman Chas. N. Atwater, a resident of New York, to



be an Ensign in the Navy from June 20, 1882, vice Ensign McCartney, nominated for promotion.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard P. Leary, a resident of Maryland, to be a Commander in the Navy from June 2, 1882, vice Commander Edward Terry, deceased.

Lieutenant Wm. B. Newman, a resident of New York, to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from June 2, 1882, vice Lieutenant-Commander Leary, nominated for promotion.

Master Wm. M. Irwin, a resident of Ohio, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from June 2, 1882, vice Lieutenant Wm. B. Newman, nominated for promotion.

Ensign Henry H. Hosley, a resident of New Hampshire, to be a Master in the Navy from June 2, 1882, vice Master Irwin, nominated for promotion.

Midshipman Harry McL. P. Huse, a resident of New York, to be an Ensign in the Navy from June 2, 1882, vice Ensign Hosley, nominated for promotion.

Such of the foregoing as have not been examined for promotion, as required by law, to be subject to such examinations and to be reported qualified before receiving their commissions.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### AFFAIRS AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 21, 1882.

The practice vessels start this week on the summer cruise of the cadets. The *Constellation* and *Dale*, with cadet midshipmen, will make the same cruise as last year, and the *Standish* and *Mayflower* will visit the different Navy-yards, and give the cadet engineers an opportunity of testing their practical knowledge of engineering. The *Mayflower* will remain at Boston for the most part. The movements of the vessels will be duly recorded in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Eighteen candidates for cadet midshipmen have passed successfully the examination, and have been admitted to the Naval Academy. There were thirty-nine applicants, nine of whom failed in the mental and twelve in the physical examination. The embryo officers have been assigned to the practice cruises.

Lieut. T. B. M. Mason, who recently received orders detailing him from the Naval Academy, is preparing to leave his handsome residence at Annapolis, and to report to his new field of duty in Washington.

Surgeon T. O. Walton, U. S. N., and his wife, have gone on a tour through the United States and Canada.

It is reported that Commander N. H. Farquhar, Head of the Department of Seamanship, at the Naval Academy, will ask to be detached shortly.

A Grand Army Post was organized in Annapolis this week.

Seven cadet midshipmen of the class of 1880 have been ordered to duty in the practice steamers *Standish* and *Mayflower*.

The practice ships *Constellation* and *Dale* sailed Thursday morning on the annual cruise of the Naval Academy cadets, leaving for Norfolk at 10 o'clock. The *Standish* and *Mayflower*, with the cadet engineers on board, left on Monday.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

BOSTON, June 21, 1882.

CAPT. J. H. Higbee, U. S. M. C., who has been on Court-martial duty at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has returned to duty here.

A Court-martial has been in session during the past week for the trial of Sergeant Charles Howe, U. S. M. C., charged with intoxication.

Paymaster F. H. Arms has returned from leave. Gen. Butler's yacht *America*, which has been quartered here during the winter, has left for an extended summer cruise.

In the procession in this city, on June 17, the post of honor was given to a company of the U. S. Marines from this State, under command of Col. C. D. Hebb.

The following officers ordered to the *Hartford* have reported since the 14th inst. up to date: Lieut. Commander E. White, executive officer; Lieut. J. A. H. Nickels; Cadet Midshipmen William B. Fletcher, William J. Grambs, J. G. Doyle, W. B. Whittlesey, T. C. Prince and P. N. McGriffin; Pay Inspector H. M. Dennison, Chief Engineer John W. Moore; Cadet Engineers J. H. Pendleton, H. H. Clark, and F. E. Coley; Gunner E. A. Beascham, Carpenter S. H. Malson, Sailmaker J. Garrett.

#### BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The following officers were elected at the last meeting of the Naval Lyceum for 1882: President, Commodore J. H. Upshur; Vice-president, Capt. E. Potter; Secretary, P. A. Erg; J. P. Kelly; Treasurer, Chief Eng. G. W. Magee; Auditor, Chief Eng. F. C. Prindle; Librarian, Lieut. W. H. Jaques; Library Committee, Lieuts. Dyke and Jaques, and Chief Eng. Prindle. Lieut. Jaques, the librarian, has taken hold of things in a very energetic manner, and visitors to the yard will always find many newspapers and periodicals.

Lieut. Commander W. H. Whiting has been ordered to Washington for examination, prior to his promotion to the rank of commander.

P. A. Surg. J. M. Murray has reported for duty at the Marine Rendezvous, New York City.

The yard tug *Catlipa* has been laid up for repairs, etc. Naval Constructor T. E. Webb is in Brooklyn on special duty.

On account of the small number of marines now at the Barracks, the post on Morris avenue has been withdrawn for the present.

The section on State medicine of the American Medical Association at the annual meeting of the latter, at St. Paul, Minn., directed its chairman to report the following resolutions to the general meeting, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the American Medical Association heartily indorses and commends to Congress the proposition of the Surgeon-General of the Navy to establish at Washington, in connection with the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy, and in cooperation with the American Public Health Association and the American Medical Association, a National Museum of Hygiene, which shall exhibit the history and progress of sanitary science by a collection of publications, articles, models, drawings, etc., illustrating defects and improvements in foods, in water supply, bedding, clothing, marine architecture, houses and hospital construction and furniture, apparatus for heating, illumination, ventilation, and removal of excreta and refuse, culinary, laundry, and bath facilities, and for physical culture and exercise, and whatever else tends to the preservation of health and the prevention of disease.

Resolved, that this association earnestly urges upon Congress the appropriation of the sum of \$10,000, which has been recommended for the purchase of exhibits and their subsequent care and preservation, and that the permanent secretary shall, without delay, send a copy of these resolutions to each member of Congress.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, June 28.

The United States Coast Survey steamer *Blinks* arrived here Monday night from Providence, where she has been all winter, en route to New York. She sailed for her destination Tuesday morning.

General George W. Cullum, of New York, is at his summer residence near the beach.

The U. S. Training Squadron band gave a public concert in Truro Park Monday evening.

Chaplain H. H. Clark, U. S. N., attached to the training ship *New Hampshire*, preached an able sermon on "Friendship" at the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church on Sunday.

Capt. V. Barreto, of the Brazilian navy, was in town a few days ago.

Rear-Admiral Almy and ex-Gov. C. C. Van Zandt will spend the season at Rhodefield Springs.

Gov. Littlefield and staff, and several members of the general staff, will visit Newport, June 28, for the purpose of dining with the commissioners of the Newport Asylum.

Ex-Major F. O. Prince, of Boston, who is in town as the guest of his brother, Col. William E. Prince, U. S. A., has taken a cottage here for the summer.

Engineer Robinson, U. S. N., has returned from a brief leave of absence to the Quaker City.

Commodore C. H. Baldwin, U. S. N., has arrived at his villa for the summer.

So far this month there have been several desertions from the training ships.

Capt. J. H. Gillis, the senior officer of the training fleet, will send about one hundred apprentice boys, twenty-five marines and the band, the battalion to be composed of three howitzers, one company of apprentices under small arms, and one company of marines, for Newport's parade on the nation's holiday.

Paymaster I. G. Hobbs, U. S. N., stationed at the torpedo station, will be married on Wednesday next, at Trinity Church, to Miss Helen Maud Hazard, daughter of the late Capt. Lewis Hazard, of this city. The Army and Navy will be well represented at the wedding.

A daughter of Gen. Howe, stationed at Fort Adams, recently graduated at Vassar College.

Gen. Howe, Dr. Hammond, and Capt. Hasbrouck have returned to their duties at Fort Adams after a brief leave of absence.

The wife of Sergeant Zschhammer, of the 4th U. S. Artillery, died very suddenly at her home near Fort Adams last week.

Adjutant-General Townsend, New York, has rented the Smith cottage near the famous Hanging Rocks.

2d Lieutenant Samuel Rodman, Jr., U. S. A., a recent graduate from West Point, is visiting his relatives and friends in New Bedford.

A Jacobs, a second class apprentice boy, was knocked overboard from the practice schooner *Wave*, attached to the training squadron, Monday afternoon, and drowned. The vessel was in charge of Ensign Minett. The body was not recovered, although every possible effort was made to accomplish this end. The lad belonged in New Orleans. The accident occurred in the bay. His parents were promptly notified of the distressing event.

The marines from the *Minnesota* and *New Hampshire* landed on Coasters' Harbor Island Wednesday morning, and engaged in a practical and useful drill.

Lieut. W. McCarty Little, U. S. N., recently on duty on the *New Hampshire*, left here for Vallejo, Cal., where he will join the *Adams*, which is fitting out at that place.

#### THE BURNING OF THE RODGERS.

The Acting Secretary of the Navy has received a dispatch from Lieutenant R. M. Berry, commanding the United States steamer *Rodgers*, burned in St. Lawrence Bay, as follows:

CAME "HUNT," EREBOLAN ISLAND, N. E. SIBERIA, LAT. 67 DEG. 03 MIN. N., LONG. 172 DEG. 45 MIN. W., January 7, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to report that at 8.45 A. M., Nov. 30, 1881, a fire was discovered in the fire-hold of the *Rodgers*, underneath the donkey boiler room. The crew went quietly and quickly to their stations, the hatches were closed, and two streams were soon playing—one from the steam pump worked by the donkey boiler, and the other from the deck force pump—but owing to the fullness of the hold and large quantity of smoke it was impossible to reach the fire. In a few minutes after the fore hatch was partially opened to admit the two streams of water. So much smoke was escaping that the men at the nozzles had continually to be relieved, and the fireman at the donkey boiler could not remain at his post. The door to the donkey boiler room was closed, and the deck opened above, by which means the fires were kept up. The connections to the main boilers, which had been broken to prevent the pipes freezing, were made, the boilers pumped up, and fires started. The Babcock fire extinguisher was discharged through an angle hole over the fire, the head light oil was removed from the sail room, and the powder from the magazine placed over the taffrail, to be thrown overboard or put in the boats, as necessary. Hawsers were now made fast to the chains and then were slipped and the ship brought stern to the wind to prevent the fire spreading aft.

The steam having been raised in the main boilers, and it not being possible to fire under the donkey boiler longer, its fires were hauled. The smoke now began to make its appearance in the fire room and coal bunkers, and the order was given to break some men from the force pumps and get up provisions and skin clothing, but it was found impossible owing to the large amount of carbonic acid gas that had collected there, although they were in the opposite end of the ship from the fire.

As a last resort, the steam pipe was broken and two lengths of suction hose connected to it, and steam forced into the hold, which seemed for a time to reduce the fire, but it became impossible to fire under the boilers longer, owing to the smoke, and I believe that the hose melted.

It was now evident that to save the ship was impossible, and the question of saving the people presented itself under very unfavorable circumstances, as the young ice was of such consistency as to make it impossible to force a boat through it even sufficiently far to clear the burning ship.

The lower topsails, foremast, jib and spanker were set, the chains buoyed with the upper topsail yards, lines out, and an attempt made to beach the vessel, but the wind, which had been fresh in the forenoon, fell light, and we moved hardly at all, and she would not mind her helm, and was carried by the ice and tide between Lutke Island and the low spit making out from the North shore of the bay, taking the ground about 500 feet from the latter, when the stream anchor, made fast to a hawser, was let go, and the out board delivery, which entered the ship well down under the bilges, was opened with the intention of flooding the ship and sav-

ing such provisions as were stowed in the hold. The Kingston valve could not be reached, owing to the smoke. An attempt was made to run a line ashore with a boat, but she could not be forced her own length from the ship, and the next attempt was made with the skin boat which I purchased at St. Michaels, but she became eluded from her course and had to be hauled back and started afresh, and succeeded in carrying a deep sea line on shore, by which a larger line was hauled on shore and made fast to a piece of drift-wood.

The process of warping the boats ashore commenced, but they made so little progress, and the ice thickening rapidly, it became necessary to desert the two rear boats, making them fast to the line and cutting it clear of the ship, and their crews were put in the other three boats and succeeded in getting on shore, and then the two deserted boats were hauled on shore. Before the last two boats left the ship, at 11:45 P. M., the fire had broken through the fire hatch, and before the boats reached the shore, at 2 A. M., December 1, the fire had extended the entire length of the ship. Soon after the line bent to the stream anchor was burnt in two, and the ship, much to my surprise and chagrin, was swept out of the harbor by the ice, destroying all hope of saving anything more from the wreck.

The wind now shifted to the S. E., and the vessel was driven directly in for the beach on which we had landed, but upon approaching the land her course was changed by the tide and she set by the point again, and was last seen on the morning of December 2, still burning and well up in the harbor.

Some of the natives reported that a portion of the wreck was above water, but I have since walked over the place on the ice, but failed to discover any traces.

The crew lost nearly all of their clothing, as the forecastle filled early with smoke, and it was not possible to save their effects.

The officers lost a large portion of theirs, not wishing to encumber the boats with unnecessary articles, and giving away all they could spare to the destitute men. The official records were saved.

After getting on shore the men were too much fatigued to attempt constructing a shelter, but slept out in the open air, and having been fortunate enough to save from the Paymaster's stores, among other things, a bale of blankets, all those who had none were supplied with a pair.

The wind having shifted to the northward and eastward during the night, open water made its appearance along the beach at daylight, and the boats were launched and headed for the native village of Nuniagmo, but the ice commenced closing in again and they were hauled up, and in conjunction with their sails, tents and some canvas formed into a shelter in which we passed the ensuing night, during a violent snow storm. A rise of temperature rendered our quarters very uncomfortable from moisture. The following morning two natives who happened to be on the ship at the time of the fire returned with other natives and all the sleds of the village, and invited us to take up our quarters at their houses, which invitation was accepted, leaving a party in charge of our boats and stores.

A few days after, the ice having again been driven from the beach by the wind, the boats, stores and party were brought to the village.

Later, other villages requested that some of the men would come and live with them, and, thinking our party too great a burden on a small village of eleven houses, I divided them among the four villages in the vicinity of St. Lawrence Bay.

The houses are warm and dry, and were it not for some of their filthy customs, we would be quite comfortable, though I must do them the justice to say that they are neat, according to their own belief.

The catch of walrus has been very abundant this season, especially on the south side of the bay, where they hauled up, and a large number were killed late in the season, and their meat is therefore fresh and good. They also have a good supply of roots and herbs, so we are in no danger of hunger or disease from want of food.

I am succeeding very well in trading with the portion of the trade articles saved for skin clothing, and hope to have all properly clad by the end of the month.

I have been unable to determine the origin of the fire, but think that it was most probably caused by the heat from the donkey boiler charring and firing the deck underneath it, as it was there that the fire broke out. The following articles were stored in that part of the hold, viz.: Lime-juice, pemmican, beef, pork, rice, beans, sugar, molasses, pickles, vinegar, running gear, and a large hemp hawser, which was evidently burning when the fire was first discovered, as there was a strong odor of smoke from tarred hemp. None of these articles are, I believe, subject to spontaneous combustion.

The steam-pipes for heating the ship all ran between decks, with the exception of the escape-pipe, which ran down into the hold; but as the steam had made the round of the ship before entering that it could not have caused the fire. Separated from the fire-hold by a bulkhead was the main-hold, containing only screened anthracite coal. The hold had not been entered by any one for more than two weeks.

The officers and men could not have departed themselves better, and quiet and order prevailed throughout.

I propose engaging one of the whaling fleet, as soon as they shall arrive next summer, to take the party to St. Michaels, and then engage passage on the Alaska Commercial Company's steamer to San Francisco. The intention of searching the coast for information concerning the *Jeannette* and missing whalers will not be abandoned, and I have already learned from the natives that there is an ample supply of food along the entire coast; so should any of the missing parties reach the coast they will be in no danger of want of food.

Since the arrival of the ship in St. Lawrence Bay, on the 15th of last October, the gales have been so continuous and the water so rough that it was impossible to execute my intention of building a house on shore and landing a large portion of stores. One month's provisions, a portion of the trade articles, nearly all the guns, all the ammunition except the shot, of which we saved two bags, and a small amount of clothing were saved; nor could we have taken much more in boats had we been able to reach them.

I regret that I could not send this report sooner, but all efforts to get a guide to Nishue Koolymak, or even a messenger to communicate with this station without using my own dogs, which at that time I could not spare, were unavailing. I send this report by Mr. W. H. Gilder, pay clerk, who will report in person to the department, with all despatch, and mail at the nearest Post-office a copy of this report.

I am, sir, etc.,

R. M. BERRY.

Lieut. U. S. N., Commanding *Jeannette* Relief Expedition.

In another despatch bearing the same date Lieut. Berry acquaints the Department with gallant conduct on the part of W. F. Morgan, master-at-arms of the *Rodgers*, during the fire, by his daring efforts for its suppression. He received injuries which necessitated his being placed under medical aid, and of which he did not recover for two weeks. He rendered himself conspicuous where all did their duty remarkably well.



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ues of Field, Marine and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Barometers,  
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It is not at all probable that the Appropriation Com-  
mittee will take any action on the heavy ordnance mat-  
ter at this session of Congress. The subject is now  
being discussed informally by members of the Commit-  
tee, but they cannot do anything until the report comes  
from the printer, which will not be for several weeks  
or not until the closing days of the session. The report  
proper of the Board has been received, but there are  
drawings, engravings, the proceedings, etc., some of  
which have not been sent to the printer as yet to be  
printed. The Printing Committee of the Senate have  
been looking over the illustrations of tests of guns and  
other drawings, which were forwarded to the Senate  
last week, with a view of selecting the more valuable  
ones, to be embraced in the report, and it is understood  
they have determined upon but a very small portion of  
them. What will be done with the appropriation now  
in the hands of the War Department for the test of  
heavy ordnance, is not definitely known, but it is prob-  
able that it will be allowed to go back into the Treas-  
ury, and will be appropriated next session with an in-  
crease of several hundred thousand dollars.

The War Department will close daily at 3 P. M.  
during the months of July, August and September,  
1882.

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any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give  
the matter our immediate attention.

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### THE NAVY IN CONGRESS.

Simultaneously with the settlement of the Army ap-  
propriation bill by the Conference Committee of Con-  
gress, the Navy appropriation bill has been introduced  
into the House. The first reflection caused by its ap-  
pearance is that it has been very long in coming. The  
session began the first week in December, and now in  
the latter half of June, just before adjournment, one of  
the most important regular annual appropriation bills is  
for the first time reported by Mr. Robeson. It has been  
reported that there was some trick in this procrastina-  
tion. But a perusal of the bill does not sustain that  
theory. The bill is a sort of *olla podrida* of the various  
odds and ends of measures that have been simmering  
and stewing in committees during the session, and the  
queer cooked-up result will seem savory or unsavory  
very much according to the individual tastes or wants  
of the officers for whom it is prepared. It seems to us  
that the bill has been purposely delayed in order to give  
the first chance to various separate naval bills, such as  
the bill for beginning the building of a new navy, Mr.  
Harris's bill for a construction fund, Mr. McPherson's  
to regulate the promotion of graduates from the Naval  
Academy and appointments in the Navy, and Senator  
Rollins's substitute for the latter. After the regular  
appropriation bill for any executive service is passed  
there is very little chance that any of its specific bills  
will receive attention during that session. It is so with  
the Army—now that its annual supply bill is about to  
be enacted, henceforth it must probably give up the  
hope of any further legislation until next winter.  
Hence the real reason for the delay of the Naval ap-  
propriation bill seems to us to be first, a purpose to give  
the special bills such little chance of attention as they  
might secure; and, secondly, a desire to save out of the  
wrecks of these such items of general legislation as are  
thought most important, in order to introduce them as  
riders to the Navy bill, which is one that cannot be  
neglected.

It is for this reason that we find in Mr. Robeson's  
measure so strange a collection of general legislation.  
The wretched system on which the law-making of Con-  
gress is conducted, in these days, with overloaded  
calendars, and important bills buried deep under private  
measures and partisan schemes, necessitates the turning  
of the two annual supply bills for the Army and Navy  
into the chief and often the sole vehicles for the  
general legislation of the services. When this practice  
came into vogue, perhaps a dozen or more years ago,  
we were amongst those who protested strongly against  
it—there was an obvious incongruity in reorganizing a  
whole service through a single clause in the annual  
budget, the main part of which was to have no effect  
beyond the year for which it was drawn up. But it  
soon became obvious that the choice was between this  
and nothing at all; and Mr. Butterworth's recent suc-  
cess with the compulsory retirement measure is an ex-  
ample of the way in which the existing customs of  
legislation have been utilized for the good of the  
Army. We should counsel our Navy friends in like  
manner not to trust to any special bills now under con-  
sideration, but to bend their attention on making this  
pending Naval appropriation bill carry all it will of  
general legislation that the service requires.

Turning to the details of the bill, as we give them in  
full in another column, the first provision to attract at-  
tention is the one substituting for the present force of  
cadet-milshipmen and cadet-engineers at the Naval  
Academy a body of "naval cadets," which shall here-  
after be the name of the undergraduates. To this is



appended the important proviso that only as many cadets shall be appointed each year to the lower grades of the line and staff of the Navy and Marine Corps as there occurred vacancies the preceding year, the remainder of the year's graduates, being those lowest in the order of merit, to be honorably discharged with a certificate of graduation and a year's sea-pay, which discharge, certificate and year's pay may also be given to any cadet who prefers not to enter the service, though entitled to do so by his position in his class. The other provisions on this head are simply designed to harmonize the proposed cadet system with the present one.

We are decidedly of the opinion that in substance this provision is wise and much needed. The central idea is the one which Rear Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers advocated so urgently during his second term of service as Superintendent of the Naval Academy. His plan was the same as the present one in its purpose of only filling up the number of existing vacancies by graduates. The method which he proposed for ascertaining the number of vacancies existing was a little different. He deemed it undesirable to leave many of the cadets uncertain of their fate to the very end of the course. Hence he proposed that the average number of annual vacancies by casualty should be ascertained through an actuary, and that this should be corrected from time to time, say once in five years—it holding good as a uniform number for appointment from one such period to the next. In this way he secured another possible advantage—namely, that of beginning the discharge of surplus cadets prior to graduation, and at an earlier period in the course. This is a matter of detail, which can be settled by study of the relative advantages. But the central idea was advocated by Admiral Rodgers in the strongest terms as an absolute necessity. It is not right to delude boys into the hope of an early entrance into a service already overcrowded, graduating them in numbers that keep them waiting a long time to reach even the lowest grade of active service. Rear Admiral Rodgers has given very striking figures illustrating the length of time that it has taken some graduates to reach even the rank of ensign, thus showing that as a measure of justice to cadets some such provision as the one proposed in the pending bill is desirable. Besides, no officer in the Navy desires to see the service uselessly crowded and overflowing.

We may here place for comparison the provisions of that part of the bill introduced by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, which relates to promotions from the Naval Academy. They are the same as those of the pending bill in respect to the main features of making the appointments only equal the vacancies. But they do not merge the existing cadet midshipmen and cadet engineers into the common class of naval cadets. They provide for making the selected appointments according to order of merit, and for giving diplomas, honorable discharges and a year's sea pay to those not retained in service; but they make the new statute operate only after June 30, 1886, in order that the next new class may enter with full knowledge of it. Then they proceed with this important provision: that those graduates retained for service in the line and Engineer Corps shall serve for two years at sea as midshipmen or sub-assistant engineers, and shall then be examined at the Naval Academy, and those who successfully pass the examination shall be promoted to the grade of ensign or assistant engineer; that appointments to fill vacancies in the grade of assistant paymaster in the Navy, and second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, shall be made by selection from those graduates retained in the service who may elect to serve, and if a sufficient number do not so elect then the remaining vacancies may be filled by appointments of persons in civil life; and that in filling vacancies in the grades of professors of mathematics, assistant naval constructors, and civil engineers, preference shall be given to retained cadets.

The next noticeable provision of the pending bill is the one which reduces the active list of the staff corps of the Navy. For the sake of brevity, we will refer our readers to the exact numbers proposed in the bill as the new organization. It will be perceived that the reductions proposed in the medical corps are the least, those in the pay corps much more considerable, and those in the engineer corps decidedly heavy. In general it may be said that those in the medical corps are only about one in twelve, taking the corps through, while those in the pay corps are about one in four, and those in the engineer corps are nearly one in three. A reduction of 73 in the latter is certainly very large; but matters are helped by providing that no further appointments of cadet engineers shall be made under section 3 of the Act of 1874. It is also provided that no officer now in the service shall be reduced in rank or deprived of his commission by reason of any provision of this act reducing the number of officers in the several staff

corps. But one way in which the proposed system will operate to the personal detriment of the staff of the Navy is that officers now subordinate to the grades in which reductions are to take place will find fewer vacancies open for promotion. For it is specially provided that as vacancies shall occur in any of the grades of the medical, pay, and engineer corps of the Navy, no promotion shall be made to fill them until the number in the grade is reduced below that which is fixed by this act.

In the third place, we come to a sharp change in the grades of the line of the Navy. To begin with, that of Commodore is to be allowed to die out. This change will seem revolutionary to the youngsters, but not so to those who have been over twenty years in the service. The title of commodore is a good deal older than the established grade; and even with the abolition of the latter, the title would no doubt still hold its own as applied to captains having a larger command than that of a ship. Again, as in the case just spoken of, since existing commodores are not to be mustered out, the chief personal detriment will be in decreasing by that much the number of chances for promotion. The bill says that "hereafter all promotions to the grade of rear admiral on the active list shall be by selection from the grade of commodore and captain, and no more promotions shall be made to the grade of commodore, that grade being hereby abolished: Provided, however, that no commodore now in the service shall be reduced in rank or deprived of his commission by reason of this act: and provided further that when a vacancy in the grade of rear admiral shall occur it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to convene a board of three officers, not below the grade of rear admiral, who shall select the names of five officers, not below the grade of captain, one of whom shall be nominated by the President to fill said vacancy: and provided further, that any commodore over whom a junior in rank is thus promoted may, upon his own application, be placed upon the retired list with the rank of rear admiral."

It is clear enough that promotion is thus checked to a certain extent throughout the Navy until the commodores are all disposed of in some way—it is not wholly stopped, of course, since some captains may jump over the heads of rear-admirals; but its flow is checked. And again it is clear that this notification that in the high grades seniority may give way to selection will cause a good deal of uneasiness and a great many heartburnings. It may be replied with truth that in the Army the custom is not to promote to general officers from the colonels in order of seniority, and that there jumping is the rule rather than the exception; but analogies of this sort will never satisfy those who argue not upon what other people do, but upon what is just.

Still another noteworthy change proposed in this bill is the provision for the retirement of the admiral and vice-admiral, like other naval officers. Hitherto these grades have been exempt from retirement. The present provision is due solely to the fact that the General and Lieutenant-General of the Army have been made subject to compulsory retirement for age, although their retirement would advance nobody in his grade. This is a curious example of legislation for one of the Services directly affecting the other.

Finally, we must briefly call attention to the proposed legislation regarding the material of the Navy—the provisions for building steel breech-loading guns; for the closing of work at Navy-yards when deemed desirable; for the limit of repairs to old vessels, and the sale of old vessels and material; for expending \$1,000,000 on beginning two new cruisers, on the completion of the iron-clad *Miantonomah*, on the launching of the *Monadnock*, *Puritan*, *Amphitrite* and *Terror*, and on the completion of two of these—a good deal of area on which to spread a million dollars.

It is to be regretted that a bill which involves such vast naval interests should not have been sooner introduced; but it only remains for our naval officers to accept the situation, and to say what they have to say for and against its provisions very quickly.

#### THE RETIRED LIST.

It is highly probable that Congress will make a mess of its attempted combination of compulsory retirement with a limited retired list. The first step should have been either to abolish the 400 limit altogether, or to increase the number somewhat, or to provide that the new legislation shall not affect candidacy for the retired list. The Navy has no limit in its retired list, and hence legislation for it on this subject is simple.

As the law requires retirement for age and length of service, it is of course provided that as to these causes of retirement the limit of 400 shall not apply. But retirements for disability, which are expressly limited by

law to the condition that the list does not exceed 400, may be wholly stopped. For undoubtedly the new compulsory retirements for age will keep this list far above the number 400 for years to come. Hence the curious result would be reached that there may actually be no room for those positively disabled and incapacitated by wounds or otherwise, and so reported by a board, nor for any whom the President may retire at his discretion on their own application after a specified length of service.

It is also held by some that the present 62 years retirement law at the pleasure of the President is still operative. This may or may not be the case; from the discussion it was plainly the intention of Congress to take away this discretionary power from the President, but unless the bill finally approved by the combined wisdom of the two Houses is more plainly expressed and more definite in certain points, there will be plenty of opportunities for the exercise of the ingenuity of the Attorney General.

The action of the Conference Committee in making the retirement clause operative at the passage of the act on or before the 1st of July, instead of December next, has also upset the calculations of several interested officers. Six vacancies are wanted for the graduating class of this year, as, notwithstanding the apparently conclusive report of Gen. Tidball, and the approval of it, there is some misgiving in certain quarters that graduates not provided for by the 1st of July may have to step down and out. The filling of the vacancies in the retired list from disabled line officers between this and July 1st would obviate this necessity and might also be so arranged as to give a grade to at least one artillery officer who would go out under the operation of the 64 years' law.

Recently, a member of the Military Committee spoke of bringing in a bill increasing the present retired list to 500, instead of 400, the present limit; but we learn that it is not probable that there are now fifty disabled officers—perhaps not more than forty—who, at the present time, would be adjudged by a Retiring Board fit subjects for retirement. As far as we can learn, not more than twenty of those who have been before these Boards, and who are not now retired, have been recommended, so that it would seem that this proposed legislation is not necessary at the present time to the extent mentioned. But we have already shown that something should be done. We should not be surprised if all those officers who have been absent on sick leave a year or more were shortly summoned before a Retiring Board—those, we mean, who have not already been examined and recommended. Indications are very strong in that direction. It may be that there will be some cases of "wholly retired."

#### NAVAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

MR. HENRY CABOT LODGE has made an elaborate investigation into the subject of Naval Courts-martial and the pardoning power, and presents the fruit of his labor in the *Atlantic Monthly* for July, in a series of tables showing the results of Courts-martial in the case of commissioned officers. We give one of these tables, adding to it what Mr. Lodge omits—the name of the President in office during the whole or the greater part of the year:

Years.	Number of Cases.	Acquitted by Courts.	Sentences Carried Out.	Sentences Remitted, including Restoration.	Sentences Commuted.	Sentences Set Aside.	By court, or sentence wholly or in part unexecuted.	President in office for the year or most of it.
1866.....	23	4	8	8	8	—	57.9	Johnson.
1867.....	25	4	10	6	3	2	54.5	"
1868.....	22	4	7	4	3	—	66.6	"
1869.....	12	2	4	3	3	—	60.	Grant.
1870.....	6	1	4	1	—	—	20.	"
1871.....	3	—	1	1	1	—	66.6	"
1872.....	6	—	2	3	2	—	71.4	"
1873.....	19	1	8	2	1	1	33.3	"
1874.....	12	2	5	1	4	—	50.	"
1875.....	11	1	7	3	—	—	30.	"
1876.....	23	1	8	9	5	—	66.6	"
1877.....	5	1	3	—	—	1	25.	Hayes.
1878.....	3	1	2	—	—	—	0.	"
1879.....	4	—	1	1	2	—	75.	"
1880.....	13	1	—	4	5	3	100.00	"
1881.....	10	1	5	3	1	—	41.4	None.
1882.....	2	—	—	—	2	—	100.00	Arthur.
Total.....	193	24	75	49	35	15	56.9	

Average per cent..... 54.2

Of eight sentences imposed upon captains, but one was carried out; two commanders out of six sentenced suffered their punishment, and ten lieutenant commanders out of twenty-three sentenced and eight out of nineteen lieutenants. Influence would seem to



be in direct relation to rank, for we find three out of six masters, six out of eleven ensigns, and two out of three midshipmen were compelled to accept the punishment imposed. Thus a captain would appear to have five chances of getting rid of the sentence of a court-martial to the midshipman's one. Mercy would appear, also, to have a soft side towards the doctors and the Marine Corps. Of fifteen surgeons sentenced ten escaped punishment, and of nineteen Marine officers—one colonel, six majors, six captains, three first and one second lieutenant—only two captains were unlucky enough to have their sentence carried into execution.

The higher the rank and the severer the sentence, the greater the probability of remission or commutation. As the rank declines, the severity of the sentence has less and less apparent effect. But low rank and a heavy sentence fare far better than low rank and a moderate or light sentence. In many cases the accused was found guilty of several offences, and very frequently the sentences involved several forms of punishment. The remissions and commutations were made at such a time, or were of such a kind as to amount to a practical removal of the penalty and a complete pardon.

Of sixty-six sentences to dismissal thirty-two were carried out, and of the seventy-eight sentences to suspensions for various periods, twenty-seven. Of seventeen sentenced to public reprimand seven escaped. The sentences to be "reduced in grade," and to be "dropped from the rolls," one each, and to "loss of pay," two, were all carried out. Mr. Lodge says:

The inference is inevitable that in the majority of cases pardon or remission depends on the position of the culprit, the amount of pity excited by the weight of the sentence, and the quantity of influence which can be brought to bear, and is not founded solely and simply on an injustice or irregularity in the sentence, on new evidence, or on peculiar circumstances. Take, for example, one of the worst offences of which a naval officer can be guilty, the loss of his ship through culpable negligence or inefficiency. Two officers, we find by the tables, were punished for this offence, and these two were both on the same ship as captain and lieutenant. Two others, captains commanding different ships, were found guilty of the same offence, and were both let off. One of these last cast away a splendid ship under circumstances of the grossest negligence and misconduct. From personal reasons the courts were disposed to be lenient, and inflicted a comparatively light sentence of suspension for three years from rank and pay. Within a year, by political influence, the sentence was remitted at Washington and the offender was put back in his old place on the list, over the heads of men who had done their duty, and had not lost ships by culpable conduct. In the same year, or indeed in any year, we can find officers of the lower ranks, for similar misconduct, unattended by any such consequences as the loss of a ship, dismissed the service and not a word said.

The statistics disclose a curious bit of testimony, which disposes of any argument which might be based on the assumption that Court-martials are inclined to be hasty and severe. In a certain class of cases, notably drunkenness, scandalous conduct, and pollution, the pardoned offender is apt to relapse. We find officers sentenced by the courts, and afterwards pardoned, coming up again for renewed offences, and it is interesting to see how often the same name recurs in the statistics, until at last it gets beyond the patience even of the pardoning power, and disappears from the Navy register. One officer was tried, convicted, and pardoned three times, before, on a fourth trial, the service could get rid of him. Another was tried three times, and instances of two trials are very common. This shows that, as might be supposed, the officers composing the courts are far from hasty or too severe, and are usually well informed as to the character of the offender, much better than the pardoning power can possibly be. Indeed, it may be said that, owing to old friendship and close personal association with the fellow officers brought before them, naval courts are disposed often to go to the very limits of justice in their desire to be lenient and merciful.

Comments on the facts revealed by the statistics would be superfluous. Every one can see that the policy of the last few years in regard to pardoning officers convicted by Courts-martial of serious and degrading offences is as bad and dangerous as possible. It is enough, if long persisted in, to poison and corrode the best service in the world. Our present system of promotion, which enables any officer of decent conduct and possessing the commonest intelligence to rise slowly but surely to the highest rank, is probably not a very good one, and is certainly not stimulating to the most talented and the strongest men in the service. But if those who are convicted of offences which are in themselves degrading, which are ruinous to the service, and calculated to destroy the respect of the public—if such offenders are to be pardoned in the majority of instances, it makes little difference what the system of promotion is, for the very existence of the service as an honored and respected body of public servants is menaced. What can be said of a weak policy, which puts convicted offenders back on the lists, and sometimes, by act of Congress, years after a dismissal, over the heads of men who in a time of peace are enlarging the domain of science, rendering great services to navigation and commerce, devoting their pens to the improvement of their profession, facing suffering and death in perilous explorations, and sustaining in every quarter of the globe the respectability of the American character and the honor of the American name and flag? Such a policy tends to drive the ablest, most ambitious, and most high-toned men out of the service, and sets at naught the meritorious claims of good behavior and faithful service.

The Navy owe to Mr. Lodge a debt of thanks for writing, and to the *Atlantic Monthly* for publishing an article presenting so clearly and forcibly one of the chief abuses to which the Navy as well as the Army is subject—the abuse of the pardoning power. The reversal of sentences is done occasionally by the Secretary of the Navy or Congress, but chiefly by the President, and in ignoble prominence among the Presidents for his interference with the discipline of the service is Rutherford B. Hayes.

A RETIRING board, consisting of Gen. Stephen V. Benét, Ordnance Corps; Col. Romeyn B. Ayres, 2d Artillery; Lieut.-Col. Chauncey McKeever, Adjutant-General's Department; Capt. Merritt Barber, 16th Infantry; Surgeon Joseph R. Gibson and Assistant Surgeon Robert M. O'Reilly, was ordered to assemble in Washington at 1 o'clock on Friday, June 23. Maj. James McMillan, 2d Artillery, appeared before it. We learn that at least five more retirements have been decided upon. These taking place, the additional 2d

lieutenants, whose nomination we report elsewhere, will be provided for. This action is timely, as it is an open question whether retirements for disability will not be stopped by the new law which takes effect upon its passage.

We would call the attention of all readers of the JOURNAL, and particularly those interested in naval subjects, to the fact that Messrs. A. Williams and Co., Boston, have just issued the third edition of Chief Engineer J. W. King's invaluable "War Ships and Navies of the World," from the very first recognized as the standard work on its subject. In noticing, recently, Sir Thomas Brassey's compilation of the same general scope, we called attention to the fact that much of its information was taken bodily from Mr. King's book, and that a frank acknowledgment of the invaluable character of the latter had there been made. In the April number of the "Edinburgh Review" the same high appreciation of Mr. King's work appears. For ourselves we spoke at length of the surpassing merits of this admirable and handsomely issued volume, on the issue of its first and second editions. Whoever has this work at hand for perusal and reference has a complete equipment of information regarding all the great naval questions of the hour.

THE Magazine Gun Board now in session at the armory building in New York have decided not to receive any models of guns for examination test after July 15, at which time the supplementary tests of the guns already received will begin, and the real work of selecting one or more guns for trial in the service will be inaugurated. It is understood that thirty-three different models have been tested by the board and there are five or six more still on the dock, and there seems to be a fair prospect of getting a good arm for the service. The board as the result of their experiments have, we understand, reached the conclusion that a carbine cartridge with 50 grains of powder will shoot a bullet farther than a cartridge with 70 grains of powder.

THE Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds have reported a bill to extend 'the Executive Mansion by the erection of a building precisely similar in its exterior to the present, directly south of it, and connected with it from the centre by a broad corridor, which will also furnish a *porte cochere* in the rear of the present building and between the two, for the egress of the large crowds frequently assembled at the official receptions, and furnish at the same time a private entrance to the new extension.

A BUSINESS meeting of the Military Service Institution was held at Governor's Island, June 23, at which the following amendment to the by-laws was proposed and adopted.

That ex-officers of the Regular Army in good standing, and of honorable record, shall be eligible to full membership of the institution, by ballot of the Executive Council.

In connection with this, the Executive Council will meet June 26, at noon, to determine the mode of admission to membership of ex-officers of the Regular Army, under the resolution above quoted.

Lieut. R. M. Berry reports that the natives in the vicinity of St. Lawrence Bay have so kindly taken the crew of the *Rodgers* into their houses and supplied them with food and shelter, that he thinks they should be rewarded. Henry rifles and cartridges, tobacco, calico, cotton ducking, knives, needles, beads, thimbles, axes and hatchets, files, braces and bits, saws, hickory or white oak, and bread and molasses are suggested as proper articles to send them.

LIST of subscriptions to Garfield Monumental Fund since June 15, 1882: Co. D, 2d Inf., \$5.50; United States steamer *Despatch*, Washington Navy-yard, \$35.40; Battery K, 2d Artillery, \$9; Lieut. H. H. Foster, U. S. A., Fort Dodge, Kan., \$1; Lieut. Thos. Perry, U. S. N., \$5; Lieut. S. M. Ackley, U. S. N., \$5; Secretary's Office, War Department, additional, \$1.50.

OUR Fort Hamilton correspondent writes: "Mind what I say; the 5th Artillery, stationed around New York, will be heard from next September at Creedmoor when the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Cup is shot for. They may not win it, but they will try hard."

COMMISSARY General Robert Macfeely testified on Monday before the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department in relation to the system of examining claims which pass through his department. He disclaimed all knowledge of corruption in the adjudication of these claims by his clerks, but urged that a different system of passing upon them should be adopted.

## ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

THE Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation bill concluded its labors on Thursday, without much difficulty in agreeing upon the various amendments. As agreed upon by the committee the longevity allowance clause, reads as follows:

That from and after the 1st day of July, 1882, the 10 per cent. increase for length of service allowed to certain officers by section 1262 of the Revised Statutes shall be computed on the yearly pay of the grade fixed by sections 1261 and 1274 of the Revised Statutes.

Section 1261 R. S., fixes the pay of officers on the active list of the Army, and Sec. 1274 provides that active officers shall receive 75 per cent. of the pay of the rank upon which they were retired.

The retirement clause of the bill as agreed upon in conference is as follows:

And provided further, That on after the passage of this act, when an officer has served forty years either as an officer or soldier in the regular or volunteer service or both, he shall, if he make application therefor to the President, be retired from active service and placed on the retired list, and when an officer is 64 years of age, he shall be retired from active service and placed on the retired list.

Provided further, That the General of the Army, when retired, shall be retired without reduction in his current pay and allowances. And no act now in force shall be so construed as to limit or restrict the retirement of officers as herein provided for.

Provided further, That any officer who is supernumerary to the permanent organization of the Army as provided by law, may at his own request, be honorably discharged from the Army, and shall thereupon receive one year's pay for each five years of his service, but no officer shall receive more than three year's pay in all: and

Provided further, That section three of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes," approved June 23, 1879, providing that the examiner of State claims in the office of the Secretary of War shall have, while on such duty, the pay, emoluments and allowances of mounted officers one grade higher than that held by him in his regiment or corps, is hereby repealed.

The provision for the mileage of officers is altered to read as follows:

For mileage of officers of the Army for travel over shortest travelled routes, on duty under orders, the necessity for such travel to be certified to by the officers issuing such orders, not to exceed \$180,000.

The pay of paymaster's clerks is fixed at \$1,500 a year. The words not including cost of transportation are stricken from the clause authorizing the sale of subsistence stores at cost, and the proviso at the end of the clause reads as follows:

And provided further, That the cost price of each article shall be understood in all cases of sales to be the invoice price of the last lot of that variety of article received by the officer by whom the sale is made prior to the first day of the month on which the sale is made.

And provided further, That no part of the sum appropriated by this act shall be used or expended in the investigation of claims under the act of July 4, 1864, entitled "An act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for quartermaster's stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the Army of the United States," and acts and resolutions amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

The Senate amendments with reference to the payment of Army transportation to land grant railroads are adopted, and the section the Senate added to provide for an Army and Navy hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., is also retained. The following Senate amendment is adopted:

For transporting, mounting, proving, and testing guns, including small-arms, constructed at private expense, said expenditure to be made in the discretion of the Secretary of War, \$15,000.

The appropriation for target practice material stands as follows:

For ammunition, tools and materials for target practice \$25,000.

The appropriation for ordnance stores is fixed at \$115,000, and that for horse equipments at \$30,000, mountain guns being stricken from this section.

The Senate amendments allowing recruits to be furnished with laundry work is adopted, and the amount for each month is fixed at \$6.

SOME one curious in figures has discovered that the average age of the officers of the Army on entering the Army is 24 years, so that allowing them all to serve forty years, 64 would be the average age at which service would terminate. Was this discovered before or after the passage of the sixty-four retiring clause?

It is said there are over 1,200 applications for Army paymasterships. Whether this be true or no we trust that when there are vacancies in the corps to be filled the line officers eligible and worthy to fill them may not be overlooked.

THE abridged edition of the Army Regulations recently issued from the A. G. O. is a neat and handy volume, and not so overawing in its dimensions as the large edition with its numerous forms.

LIEUTENANT T. S. PHELPS, JR., U. S. N., has suffered a severe loss in the death of his infant son, Samuel Barclay Morton, which occurred at San Francisco, June 18, 1882.



## THE FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The Senate on Tuesday passed the bill prescribing regulations for the Soldiers' Home at Washington, with an amendment requiring the treasurer of the institution to give a bond to the amount of \$20,000 for the faithful performance of his duty. This bill was introduced by Mr. Sewell after the sub-committee, of which he was chairman, had made an investigation of the present management of the home.

Other bills, as follows, were passed on Tuesday: S. 1410, for relief of Daniel T. Wells; S. 1825, to construct a road to the national cemetery near the city of New Albany, Ind.; H. R. 6004, to construct a road to the national military cemetery near Mound City, Ill.; S. 712, to provide for the disposition of a portion of Fort Hays Military Reservation in the State of Kansas, and H. Res. 176 authorizing the Secretary of War to erect at Washington's headquarters, in the city of Newburgh, New York, a memorial column, and to aid in defraying the expenses of the centennial celebration to be held in that city in the year 1883. The bill for the relief of Daniel T. Wells, now a captain of the 8th U. S. Infantry, legalizes certain payments as second lieutenant of the 1st Michigan Cavalry.

The House, June 16, passed the joint resolution providing that for conducting the work of scientific observation and research on or near the shores of Lady Franklin Bay, and for the transportation of men and supplies to said location and return, and for continuing the work of scientific observation at Port Barrow, Alaska, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, there is appropriated the sum of \$33,000, to be immediately available. The same day the House, in spite of an adverse report from the committee, passed the bill increasing the pension of the widow of the late Prof. Mordecai Yarnall, U. S. N., to \$50 a month. Mr. Willis urged that the death of Prof. Yarnall was the result of "exposure in this death-pit known as the Observatory," and that if he "had done in England or France or any European country the work he has done for this country he would have been knighted and his family pensioned outside of any law of falling in the line of duty." The House the same day passed the bill giving a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of the late Capt. Philip F. Vorhees, U. S. N.

The House June 17 passed the bill granting a pension of \$50 a month to Betty Taylor Dandridge, daughter of the late Gen. Zachary Taylor, and widow of Col. W. S. Bliss. The House has also passed the river and harbor bill, which appropriates \$17,342,875 on an estimate in round numbers of \$37,000,000. The river and harbor bill of 1881 appropriated \$11,547,800, upon an estimate of \$25,851,921; \$3,864,000 is given to the Mississippi and Missouri rivers in excess of what was given last year, which leaves for the other works in the country \$1,931,000 more appropriated by this bill than by the bill of last year.

June 17 Congress received from the President a letter from the Secretary of War, dated the 14th instant, covering plans and estimates for repairs, additions and alterations to public buildings at the depot of the mounted recruiting service, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and in which he recommends that the sum of \$24,938 44 be appropriated for the purpose, in accordance with the estimates, during the the present session of Congress.

The Senate Military Committee, on Tuesday, acted adversely on the bills (S. 1986) to place Thomas Worthington on the retired list of the army with the rank of colonel, and H. R. 1400, to reinstate Capt. Carlisle Boyd to the Army and retire him with the rank of captain. This last bill passed the House February 24. A large number of bills donating and loaning condemned cannon to various volunteer organizations and other bills of private nature, relating to the volunteer service, were favorably disposed of.

The Senate bill 1745 authorizing the restoration of Tenedore Ten Eyck to his former rank in the Army and to place him on the retired list, with rank of captain, was reported favorably to the Senate by the majority of the Military Committee on Wednesday.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has submitted a substitute for S. 691, to increase the efficiency of the Signal Service.

Sections 1, 2 and 3 add to the corps 1 major, 8 captains and 8 1st lieutenants, preference being given in the selection of the major and captains to meritorious service in the corps, and those appointed to be examined by a board; the lieutenants being selected by a competitive examination from the 2d lieutenants and sergeants.

Sec. 4 provides that after the original vacancies shall have been filled, seniority shall determine the selection of major and captains, who shall however, be subject to examination before promotion.

Sec. 5 provides that the boards of examination shall consist of a signal officer, an officer of the Engineer Corps of the Army, and a civilian well versed in meteorology.

Sec. 6 authorizes officers serving in the Arctic regions to be examined on their records.

Sec. 7 provides for the appointment from civil life of a professor of meteorology.

Sec. 8 provides for the yearly selection from the sergeants of two 2d lieutenants each year until the whole number shall be 14, (8 in the original bill). Their examination shall be conducted as in the case of 1st lieutenants.

"Those who cannot appear before the board may be examined on written or printed questions, to be prepared by the board in the presence of some officer of the Army or other person, who shall see that the regulations prescribed by the board are observed, and shall so certify. The person who shall be graded number one in such examination shall be appointed a 2d lieutenant; and if there are two or more vacancies to be filled, the appointments shall be in the order of merit, as shown by the examination, and the appointees shall take rank accordingly."

These sections remain substantially unchanged. The following is added:

Sec. 9. There shall be assigned to duty with the Signal Corps an officer of the Quartermaster's Department, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to purchase for the use of the Signal Corps, such instruments, implements, maps, charts, and other appliances as may be necessary for said corps, upon requisitions drawn or approved by the chief signal officer, and approved by the Secretary of War; and also to purchase and distribute to the Signal Corps all military and other stores and supplies requisite for its use, which other corps are not directed by law to provide; to furnish means of transportation for the Signal Corps its military and other stores and supplies, and to provide for and pay all incidental expenses of the Signal Corps which other corps are not directed to provide and pay, and said officer shall be under the same accountability and shall be required to report as is required by law of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, and said officer of the Quartermaster's Department shall do duty as assistant commissary of subsistence, when so ordered by the Secretary of War.

The Naval Committee of the Senate, at its meeting on Wednesday, took up the nomination of Pay Inspector Smith to be Paymaster-General of the Navy, and passed upon it favorably; also several other pending nominations. The resolution S. R. 78, appointing a commission, to consist of the Secretary of the Navy, Postmaster General, three Senators and three Representatives, to inquire into the practicability and expediency of constructing ocean steamers for commercial purposes, to have such strength and speed that they may be converted into efficient ships of war when required for such purposes, was acted upon favorably. Mr. Rollins's two bills for the construction of six vessels of war for the Navy were discussed at some length, but were laid over until the next meeting, when the committee will probably report a new bill as a substitute for the two, favorably, in order that it may be on the calendar and stand in a good position for action in the autumn session.

An original bill was reported by the committee for the relief of Mr. Isaac A. Sylvester of Portsmouth, who suffered losses by the breaking away of the U. S. steamer *Lancaster* from her moorings off the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H.

In the Senate, June 18, Mr. Mitchell presented the petition of Mattie J. Stone, widow of Charles N. Stone, formerly an assistant engineer, United States Navy, praying to be allowed a pension; which was referred to the Pension Committee.

The Committee on Naval Affairs has reported favorably on the bill (S. 1876) to amend section 1402 of the Revised Statutes, relative to the appointment of naval constructors and assistant naval constructors in the United States Navy. S. 1552, to establish the office of assistant of the Navy was reported adversely, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

The bill to relieve the widow of the late Superintendent of the Coast Survey, Carlisle P. Patterson, of taxes to the amount of some \$40,000, passed the Senate, June 15. Mr. Hoar said: "I do not propose to object to the bill; it passed the committee and passed the Senate; but I do wish to put on record my opinion that the most vicious and unjustifiable mode of rewarding public services or of recognizing claims against the Government is by exempting the party who is favored from taxation."

An unsuccessful attempt was made to recall the bill.

June 19, Mr. Anthony said: "I present the petition of Mrs. T. O. Selfridge, Mrs. Elizabeth M. English and many others, wives, widows, and daughters of naval officers, many of whom were officers of the highest distinction in the service, praying for a modification of the law of prize, and also of the pension laws, so that the prize money now assigned to commissioned officers of the Navy may be paid directly into the pension-fund which already amounts to \$14,000,000, and that the pensions of widows and orphan children of deceased officers may be increased to one-fourth of the pay on waiting orders. I hardly know whether the petition should be referred to the Committee on Pensions or to the Committee on Naval Affairs. It concerns both committees, and yet it should be considered by but one. I will move the reference of the petition, with the accompanying paper, to the Committee on Pensions."

In the House on the same day, Mr. Harris presented a similar memorial of wives and daughters of naval officers. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

June 23, Mr. Rollins submitted to the Senate the views of the minority on the bills to carry into effect the recommendation of the Board of Admirals in the cases of Sands, Sigbee, and Glass. The Naval Committee were discharged from further consideration of the petition of Ensign Gilbert Merton, praying to be restored to the active list of the Navy. The Senate Military Committee were discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 1156) for the relief of Lieut. James Macklin, and he is given leave to withdraw his papers from the files of the Senate. There is no adverse report in the case. Mr. Miller, of California, presented the petition of Rear Admiral David McDougal (retired), praying that he be allowed the pay of his rank on the retired list; referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. Mr. Sewell introduced a bill (S. 2064) to restore John W. Simmons to his former rank in the United States Navy and place him on the retired list; referred to the committee on Naval Affairs. Mr. Lapham introduced a bill (S. 2065) for the relief of the creditors and assigns of Norman Wiard; referred to the Committee on Claims.

The House Committee on Appropriations reported on the Military Academy Appropriation bill June 16, recommending concurrence in the Senate amendments increasing the salary of the clerk of the Treasurer to \$1,200, adding \$3,500 for a pontoon train and adding the words "and for laying the same," to the appropriation for a water main: the amendment to increase the appropriation from \$3,500 to \$4,000 they recommend non-concurrence in, and in the increase of the amount for a swimming bath from \$2,000 to \$5,000, holding that the smaller sum is sufficient. They refuse also to concur in the Senate's addition of \$1,000 for

contingencies for the superintendent. This annual appropriation was stricken out at the suggestion of Gen. Schofield and the House Committee refuse to restore it. The report was adopted by the House. The following committees of conference was appointed: Senate—Hale, Ransom and Cockrill. House—Blackburn, Ryan and Butterworth. They subsequently recommended that the House let the \$1,000 for contingencies stand, and that the amount for the water main be fixed at \$3,000, and that for the swimming bath at \$2,000. In their report in favor of the bill (H. R. 3633) to provide for the enlistment of schoolmasters in the Regular Army for post-schools the House Military Committee says: "While the schools have been measurably successful, and have been growing in popularity with the enlisted men, a drawback to their full success is found in the difficulty of obtaining competent teachers. The bill under consideration seeks to and it is believed would reach this difficulty. Its passage is therefore recommended. In this regard your committee but follow the recommendation of the Secretary of War, as found in his annual report for 1881." Attention is invited to the letter of Adjutant-General Drum to the Secretary of War, under date of March 31, 1882, and to the annual statement of Chaplain George G. Mullins, in charge of education in the Army, which accompany the report.

Mr. Harmer, from the House Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported back the bill (H. R. 3061) authorizing the President of the United States to appoint Wm. F. Pratt, late a second assistant engineer in the United States Navy, upon the retired list of the Navy; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

Mr. Anderson introduced a bill (H. R. 6534) for the payment of damages to officers stationed at Fort Riley, Kas., for property destroyed by a cyclone April 7, 1882, and Mr. Davis, of Illinois, a bill (H. R. 6533) authorizing the Secretary of War to receive additional reports from commanding officers of commands serving in the war of the rebellion. They were referred to the House Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Bliss, June 19, introduced a bill (H. R. 6594) to authorize assimilated rank to warrant officers of the United States Navy known as ship carpenters, which was referred to the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Mitchell has introduced a bill (S. 2055) to increase the pension of the widow and heirs of the late Lieut.-Comdr. Henry Clay Nields, U. S. Navy.

The minority of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, in their report on S. 879, to reappoint Stephen A. McCarty a lieutenant commander on the active list of the Navy, to take position at the foot of the list of officers of that grade, say: "During the past three years Mr. McCarty has been endeavoring to obtain restoration to the Navy by means of an act of Congress, and should the bill (S. 879) become a law great injustice will be inflicted upon 280 lieutenants, 100 masters, and 300 ensigns and midshipmen, who are in good standing in the Navy, and have not been guilty of misconduct, but whose promotion will be temporarily stopped by the reinstatement of Mr. McCarty, who was once sentenced to dismissal by Court-martial for drunkenness, after having violated a written pledge given to escape trial; and who, in spite of the clemency shown him, again conducted himself in such a manner that a resignation was the only escape from dismissal by sentence of a Court-martial. The relief granted in the bill (S. 879) will be but a temporary one; and, judging from precedent, at the next session Congress will be asked to restore Lieutenant Commander McCarty to his original position on the Navy list, which will be equivalent to promoting him one grade and advancing him over the heads of 150 officers more deserving than he. We therefore recommend that the bill do not pass, and that the same be indefinitely postponed."

## BILLS REFERRED TO COMMITTEES.

S. 1966, by Mr. Logan (by request), concerning the pay department of the Army: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the provisions of the act concerning paymasters of the Army, approved August 12, 1848, are hereby extended to the paymasters of the Army who served during the war of the rebellion and were honorably discharged from service; and that a sum sufficient to pay the amounts so allowed be hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

S. 1986, by Mr. Pendleton, authorizes the President to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Thomas Worthington, late a colonel in the U. S. volunteers, to the position of colonel in the Army of the U. S., to date from the time of his dismissal from the Army by sentence of court-martial, promulgated September 16, 1862, and, in his discretion, to place him on the retired list of the Army as of that grade, the retired list being thereby increased in number to that extent; and all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are suspended for this purpose only.

H. R. 1410. The following bill passed the House June 8: To amend the pension laws by increasing the pensions of soldiers and sailors who have lost an arm or a leg in the service: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That from and after the passage of this act all persons on the pension roll, and all persons hereafter granted a pension, who, while in the military or naval service of the United States, and in the line of duty, shall have lost one arm, one hand, one leg or one foot, or shall have suffered disability equal thereto, shall be entitled to a pension of \$40 per month.

H. R. 6420, by Mr. Spooner, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bill as a substitute for H. R. 3044, for the relief of Charles M. Blake: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That all payments made to Charles M. Blake as post chaplain, U. S. Army, from and after the 14th day of May, 1874, be, and the same be hereby confirmed, and the proper accounting officers of the United States are hereby authorized and directed to audit and allow payments made to him as post chaplain from and after said date; and the said Charles M. Blake shall be paid as post chaplain in the Army of the United States from the 28th day of April, 1869, to July 2, 1870, and the proper accounting officers of the United States are authorized and directed to audit and allow such payment when made.

H. R. 6184, by Mr. Bingham, amending clause two section 2425 of the Revised Statutes of the United States so that such clause will read as amended: "Commissioned and non-commissioned officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, flotilla men, marines, clerks and landmen in the Navy. And the person named in this clause shall be entitled to the benefits of this law if they were in the naval service, under orders from the Government of the United States to cruise for privateers, in the war with Mexico, on any of the high seas."

H. R. 6593, by Mr. George B. Davis, authorizing the Secretary of War to receive additional reports from commanding officers of commands serving in the war of the rebellion. *Be it enacted*



That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized to re-ceive, for the period of one year from the passage of this act, from the late commanding officers of the United States troops serving in the war of the rebellion, or from the senior officer now living who participated in the action or in the campaign of said troops, reports of their respective commands; also from those officers who wish to correct errors in their original reports, or who can furnish additional information by more complete and detailed reports. The reports received in pursuance of this act shall be arranged and prepared, under the direction of the Secretary of War, for publication in a supplemental volume to series one of the history of the war now being prepared and published.

H. R. 6543, by Mr. Croso, authorizes the President to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint George S. P. Brodard, now an ordnance sergeant in the United States Army, a military storekeeper in the Army, to be retired.

H. R. 6556 by Mr. Morey, for the relief of certain officers of the Army. *Be it enacted, etc.* That all soldiers of the late war of the rebellion who, having re-enlisted as veteran volunteers, received commissions as officers in the Army, shall be paid all installments of veteran bounty, which were withheld from them respectively on being so commissioned and mustered.

### THE NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The bill (H. R. 6327) "making appropriation for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and for other purposes" was presented by Mr. Robeson from the House Committee on Appropriations June 17, and June 21 he withdrew it and presented a substitute. The substitute differs from the original only in a few respects. It provides for 35 assistant and passed assistant paymasters. The original provided for 20 passed assistant and 15 assistant paymasters. The substitute also provides that the number (100) of assistant and passed assistant engineers shall have the relative rank for each now fixed by law. These changes are made in the text of the bill which follows. The substitute also adds to this a proviso that mileage is to be paid to officers while travelling under orders in the United States and actual expenses while travelling under orders abroad. Officers travelling abroad shall receive in lieu of mileage only actual and reasonable expenses. It also provides that nothing in the bill shall be construed so as to authorize any change in the dates of commissions or relative rank of officers credited with actual time of service in the Regular or Volunteer Army or Navy. These changes were necessary before consideration of the bill, as they could not have been put in by amendment. Therefore a substitute was offered. The bill contains so much new legislation and proposes so many radical changes in the Navy that we give it substantially complete, condensing here and there where indicated by [brackets] the details of some of the appropriations:

For the pay of the Navy [viz.: 1,460 commissioned officers, 191 warrant officers, 41 mates, 201 cadet midshipmen on probation and 130 not graduates, and 102 cadet engineers], in all, \$4,044,500.

*Provided*, That hereafter there shall be no appointments of cadet midshipmen or cadet engineers at the Naval Academy, but in lieu thereof naval cadets shall be appointed from each Congressional district and at large as now provided by law for cadet midshipmen, and all the undergraduates at the Naval Academy shall hereafter be designated and called "naval cadets;" and from those who successfully complete the four years' course at the Academy appointments shall hereafter be made as it is necessary to fill vacancies in the lower grades of the line and various staff corps of the Navy and of the Marine Corps. *And provided further*, That no greater number of appointments into these grades shall be made each year than shall equal the number of vacancies which has occurred in the same grades during the preceding year; such appointments to be made from the graduates of the year in the order of merit, as determined by the Academic Board of the Naval Academy; the assignment to the various corps to be made by the Secretary of the Navy upon the recommendation of the Academic Board. And if there be a surplus of graduates from the Academy, those who do not receive such appointment shall be given a certificate of graduation, an honorable discharge, and one year's sea pay as now provided by law for cadet midshipmen.

That any cadet whose position in his class entitles him to be retained in the service may, upon his own application, be honorably discharged, with his certificate of graduation and one year's sea pay, under the provisions of this act.

That the appointment of cadets to positions in the line or in the staff corps shall not create vacancies or appointments to the Naval Academy until two years after the completion of the four years' academic course as now provided for cadet midshipmen.

That the pay of naval cadets shall be that now allowed by law to cadet midshipmen; and as much of the money hereby appropriated as may be necessary during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, shall be expended for that purpose. And the appointments of chaplains and assistant surgeons shall be made from civil life as now provided by law.

That the active list of the medical corps of the Navy shall hereafter consist of fifteen medical directors, fifteen medical inspectors, fifty surgeons, seventy passed assistant surgeons, and twenty assistant surgeons.

That the active list of the pay corps of the Navy shall hereafter consist of thirteen pay directors, thirteen pay inspectors, thirty paymasters, thirty-five passed assistant paymasters, and thirty-five assistant paymasters.

That the active list of the engineer corps of the Navy shall hereafter consist of ten chief engineers with the relative rank of captain, fifteen chief engineers with the relative rank of commander, thirty-five chief engineers with the relative rank of lieutenant-commander or lieutenant, fifty passed assistant engineers and fifty assistant engineers with the relative rank for each now fixed by law; and hereafter the number of officers in the said grades shall not exceed the reduced number which is fixed by the provisions of this act for the several grades of the said staff corps.

That no officer now in the service shall be reduced in rank or deprived of his commission by reason of any provision of this act, reducing the number of officers in the several staff corps: *Provided*, That no further appointments or cadet engineers shall be made by the Secretary of the Navy under section three of the act of 1874.

That as vacancies shall occur in any of the grades of the medical, pay and engineer corps of the Navy, no promotion shall be made to fill the same until the number in said grade shall be reduced below the number which is fixed by the provisions of this act for such grade.

For pay of the retired list, namely: [253 commissioned officers, 10 boatswains, 5 gunners, 13 carpenters, and 10 sailmakers]; in all, \$697,925.

*Provided*, That hereafter all promotions to the grade of rear admiral on the active list shall be made by selection from the grades of commodore and captain, and no more promotions to the grade of commodore shall be made, that grade being hereby abolished: *Provided*, however, That no commodore now in the service shall be reduced in rank or deprived of his commission by reason of this act: *And provided further*, That when a vacancy in the grade of rear admiral shall occur, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to convene a board of three officers not below the grade of rear admiral, who shall select the names of five officers not below the grade of captain, one of whom shall be nominated by the President to fill said vacancy: *And provided further*, That any commodore over whom a junior in rank is thus

promoted may, upon his own application, be placed upon the retired list with the rank of rear admiral; and the provisions of the laws relating to the retired list shall apply in all respects to the Admiral and Vice-Admiral of the Navy. And section 1446 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby repealed except that such officers as have, upon the recommendation of the President of the United States, received by a vote of the House of Congress, shall receive the full pay of their grade until they shall have been fifty-five years in the service of the United States.

For pay to petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landmen, and boys, including men in the engineers' force, and for the Coast Survey Service, not exceeding \$8,250 in all, \$2,490,000.

For two secretaries, one to the Admiral and one to the Vice-Admiral, clerks to paymasters of vessels, clerks at inspections, navy-yards, and stations, and extra pay to men enlisted under honorable discharge; commission and interest, transportation of funds, exchange and mileage, and for the payment of any such officers as may be in service, either upon the active or retired list, during the year ending June 30, 1883, in excess of the numbers for each class provided for in this act, and for any increase of pay arising from different duty, as the needs of the service may require, \$300,000.

And all officers of the Navy shall be credited with the actual time they may have served as officers or enlisted men in the regular or volunteer Army or Navy, or both, and shall receive all the benefits of such actual service in all respects in the same manner as if all said service had been continuous and in the regular Navy. And should the same be appropriated for the pay of the officers on the active and retired lists of the Navy be insufficient, then and in that case the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to use any and all balance which may be due or become due to "pay of the Navy," from the other bureaus of the department for that purpose.

[For contingent expenses of the Navy, \$100,000. Bureau of Navigation—Miscellaneous, \$100,000; for experimenting in lighting vessels of war by means of electricity, \$5,000; for contingent expenses, \$4,000; for the civil establishment, \$5,208.62; to complete survey of west coast of Mexico and extend the same to the Gulf of Dulce, \$14,000. For the general work of the Ordnance Department, \$150,000.]

The words "ordnance" and "gunpowder" in section 3721 of the Revised Statutes shall be construed to mean offensive and defensive arms, ammunition, and explosives, the apparatus for their military use, and the materials for producing the whole, and also transportation necessary information concerning them, and whatever is requisite in military experiments with them.

[For steel rifled breech loading guns, with carriages and ammunition, \$100,000; for repairs (including the necessary buildings at the magazine at Mare Island for filling powder and shell and storing empty tanks, \$2,500), \$17,500; for miscellaneous items, \$5,000; civil establishment, \$5,943.12; torpedo corps, \$60,000. Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting—For equipment of vessels, \$700,000; recruiting, \$10,000; transportation of enlisted men, \$40,000; contingent expenses, \$20,000; civil establishment, \$9,125.87. Bureau of Yards and Docks—General maintenance, \$220,000; contingent expenses, \$20,000; civil establishment, \$18,953.12.]

*Provided*, That if the Secretary of the Navy shall find that work at all the Navy-yards now maintained cannot be carried on with advantage to the service and economy to the Government for the amounts in this act appropriated for the maintenance of and civil establishment at the Navy-yards, he shall not make any deficiency for these purposes, but he shall suspend work at those yards where he finds it can best be dispensed with, and shall close such yards and transfer all perishable stores and property therefrom to other yards for use therein; and at the yards so closed only such officers and employees shall be retained as are necessary to preserve and take care of the property of the Government, and all other persons shall be transferred or discharged: *Provided further*, That the Navy-yard at Washington, District of Columbia, may, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, be maintained as a manufacturing yard for the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, and Ordinary, and that work may be continued in the rope walk in the Boston Navy-yard: *And provided further*, That nothing herein shall be held to interfere with the permanent improvement of any Navy-yard as now authorized by law, or the expenditure for such purpose of any money appropriated by Congress therefor.

[Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.—Surgeons' necessities, \$40,000; naval-hospital fund, \$25,000.]

And if the Secretary of the Navy shall not be able to maintain properly the whole number of naval hospitals now kept open, on the amounts hereby appropriated for the maintenance of and civil establishment at naval hospitals, he shall close those which are least necessary to the service, and provide for the patients now cared for therein at such other naval hospitals as may be most convenient.

Contingent expenses \$20,000; repairs, \$15,000; civil establishment, \$20,000; for continuing investigations of atmospheric impurities, \$2,000. Bureau of provisions and clothing: provisions, \$1,000,000; contingent expenses, \$50,000; civil establishment, \$6,235.75. Bureau of Construction and Repair: for preservation and completion of vessels, etc., \$1,750,000.]

*Provided*, That not more than \$400,000 of the foregoing sum shall be applied to the repairs of any wooden ships, and that none of it shall be applied to the repairs of any wooden ship where the expense of such repair shall exceed thirty per centum of the appraised value of the same; and any part of the said appropriation not used for repairs may be applied toward the construction of two new cruising vessels of iron or steel in substantial accordance with the recommendation of the Naval Advisory Board, as approved by the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives in their report, numbered 653, made to the House of Representatives March 8, 1882.

[Civil establishment, \$20,032.87. Bureau of steam-engineering and incidental expenses, \$2,300,000.]

*Provided*, That not more than \$400,000 of the foregoing sum shall be applied to the mere repairs of the engines and machinery of wooden ships, and that none of it shall be applied to the repair of the engines and machinery of any wooden ship where the expense of such repair shall exceed thirty per centum of the appraised value of the same: *And provided further*, That one million dollars of the above amount shall be applied by the Secretary of the Navy to the following objects, namely: To building and fitting the turrets and pivot boxes of the iron-clad steamer *Miantonomah*; to the launching to the best advantage of the iron-clad steamers *Monadnock*, *Porpoise*, *Amphitrite*, and *Terror*; and to the completion of the engines and machinery of such two of the last-named vessels as he may, on examination, think most expedient and best for the interest of the service; and that any part of said appropriation not used as above specified may be applied toward the construction of boilers engines, and machinery of two new cruising vessels of iron or steel in substantial accordance with the recommendation of the Naval Advisory Board, as approved by the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives in their report, numbered 653, made to the House of Representatives March 8, 1882.

[For contingencies, such as instruments and materials for draughting-room, \$1,000; for the civil establish-

ment, \$10,019; Naval Academy, \$185,936.95; Marine Corps, \$369,636.50; Naval Asylum, \$59,813, which sum shall be paid out of the income from the naval pension fund.]

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy, as soon as may be after the passage of this act, to cause an account to be taken of the stock of stores and supplies pertaining and belonging to the several bureaus of the Navy Department, in which account shall be stated the original cost of each article and the date of purchase, so far as the same is known, and cause an appraisal of the present value of such stores and supplies to be made and entered in such account; and said appraisal, when so entered, shall hereafter be the price at which they shall be charged in accounting with the several bureaus. Such appraisal shall be made by boards of officers of the Navy to be designated by the Secretary; and all such stores and supplies as shall be found by boards of appraisers to be unserviceable for use in the Navy shall be condemned and sold in the manner hereinafter provided for sale of old materials, and the proceeds thereof, after deducting the cost of such appraisal, condemnation, and sale, shall be paid into the Treasury.

It shall also be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy, as soon as may be after the passage of this act, to cause to be examined by competent boards of officers of the Navy, to be designated by him for that duty, all vessels belonging to the Navy not in actual service at sea, and vessels at sea as soon as practicable after they shall return to the United States, and hereafter all vessels on their return from foreign stations, and all vessels in the United States as often as once in three years when practicable; and said boards shall ascertain and report to the Secretary of the Navy, in writing, which of said vessels are unfit for further service, or, if the same are unfurnished in any Navy-yard, those which cannot be furnished without great and disproportionate expense, and shall in such report state fully the grounds and reasons for their opinion. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy, if he shall concur in opinion with said report, to strike the name of such vessel or vessels from the Navy Register. And such vessels shall thereupon be appraised in such manner as the Secretary of the Navy may approve. And if the said Secretary shall deem it for the best interest of the United States to sell any such vessel or vessels, he shall advertise for sealed proposals for the purchase of the same, for a period of not less than three months, in such newspapers as other naval advertisements are published, setting forth the name and location and the appraised value of such vessel, and the same will be sold for cash to the person or persons or corporations offering the highest price therefor above the appraised value thereof; and such proposals shall be opened on a day and hour and at a place named in said advertisement, and record thereof shall be made. The Secretary of the Navy shall require to accompany each bid or proposal a deposit in cash of not less than twenty-five per centum of the amount of the offer or proposal, and also a bond, with two or more sureties, to be approved by him, conditioned for the payment of the remaining seventy-five per centum of the amount of such offer or proposal within the time fixed in the advertisement. And in case default is made in the payment of the remaining seventy-five per centum, or any part thereof, the Secretary, within the prescribed time thereof, shall advertise and resell said vessel under the provisions of this act. And in that event said cash deposit of twenty-five per centum shall be considered as forfeited to the Government, and shall be applied, first, to the payment of all costs and expenditures attending the advertisement and resale of said vessel; second, to the payment of the difference, if any, between the first and last sale of said vessel; and the balance, if any, shall be covered into the Treasury: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent a suit upon said bond for breach of any of its conditions. Any vessel sold under the foregoing provisions shall be delivered to the purchaser upon the full payment to the Secretary of the Navy of the amount of such proposal or offer; and the net proceeds of such sale shall be covered into the Treasury. But no vessel of the Navy shall hereafter be sold in any other manner than herein provided, or for less than such appraised value, unless the President of the United States shall otherwise direct in writing. No old material of the Navy shall hereafter be sold or exchanged by the Secretary of the Navy, or by any officer of the Navy, which can be profitably used by reworking or otherwise in the construction or repair of vessels, their machinery, armor, armament, or equipment; but the same shall be stored and preserved for future use. When any such old material cannot be profitably used as aforesaid, the same shall be appraised and sold at public auction, under such rules and regulations and in such manner as the Secretary may direct. The net proceeds arising from the sale of such old material shall be paid into the Treasury. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy annually to report in detail to Congress, in his annual report, the proceeds of all sales of vessels and materials made under the provisions of this act, and the expenses attending such sales. In case any vessel now in process of construction in any Navy-yard is found to be unworthy of being completed, and shall be condemned under the provisions of this act, which cannot properly be sold, and it becomes necessary to remove the same, the cost of such removal shall be paid out of the net proceeds derived from the sale of other vessels hereby authorized to be sold.

Note.—Total amount recommended in this bill for

1883	\$15,351,996.70
Total amount estimated for 1883	20,932,729.04
Total amount appropriated for 1882, including deficiencies	14,987,637.55

The committee in their report accompanying the bill say, referring to the practical consolidation of the various corps, of staff, line and marine corps that this will tend to make the Navy more homogeneous in its character, and to prevent in future those distinctions which have seemed so offensive and detrimental to the service, by giving to all the corps the same origin and conferring upon every officer in the service the same certificate of graduation. They explain the other features of bill substantially as we have done elsewhere. As bearing upon the completion of the iron-clad monitors they present letters in favor of this from Secretary Chandler, Rear Admiral Worden, Admiral Porter, Secretary Thompson and J. W. Easby, Chief of Bureau. Secretary Chandler states their cost at \$3,328,580.55, and says it would be highly censurable to waste this unless some good reason for condoning them is shown. "None such," he says, exists, "and no person favors such condemnation."

He thinks that when completed "they would undoubtedly be equal, if not superior, to any other vessels of their class in the world." The only substantial alteration in the hulls should be the substitution of steel for iron armor. He concludes: "Unless the United States Navy is to become antiquated and powerless, some new vessels must be built. To construct and display around the world new steel unarmored cruisers, while leaving longer unfinished these superior iron-clads, which, after absorbing \$3,328,580.55, have been left without progress for five years, would be a most injudicious policy."

In the Senate June 17, Mr. Voorhees submitted the following resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate what amounts are required for the pay of officers of the Marine Corps, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of United States vs. Tyler; also what amounts are required to pay unadjusted claims of naval officers for mileage, in accordance with the decision of said court in the case of United States vs. Temple.



(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal).

## ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REUNION.

DETROIT, June 16, 1882.

No more enthusiastic reception could be given the Society of the Army of the Potomac than that first accorded it by the citizens of this beautiful city. The apprehension of the officers of the Society that not enough members of the Army of the Potomac could be mustered in Michigan to make a respectable company proved groundless, and more than two hundred were added to its rolls.

It was a happy idea that extended the celebration over two days, for it gave ample time for the business meetings of the Corps and Society which have heretofore been brief and crowded. Early in the morning of the 14th the old soldiers began to pour into the Russell House, the society headquarters the corridors of which resembled those of Willard's Hotel just after a general engagement. The secretary and treasurer were busy all the morning taking in new members. At 2 the Corps's meetings were held in the City Hall, tendered by the city government and handsomely decorated with flags and banners at every available point. These meetings were well attended, especially those of the 3d and 6th Corps, where spirited addresses were made by Gen. Sickles and Gen. Devens respectively. The Corps elected presidents for the ensuing year as follows:

First Corps—Gen. E. S. Bragg, Fond du Lac, Wis.  
Second Corps—Col. Nathan Church, Ithaca.  
Third Corps—Gen. John Buford, Detroit, Mich.  
Fourth Corps—Maj. J. H. Stiner, New York.  
Fifth Corps—Gen. Jas. McQuade, Utica, N. Y.  
Sixth Corps—Col. Jas. H. Platt, New York.  
Seventh Corps—Gen. John G. Parke, U. S. A.  
Twelfth Corps—Capt. W. W. Bush.  
Nineteenth Corps—Gen. H. E. Payne, Wisconsin.  
Cavalry Corps—Gen. W. B. Wells, Burlington, Vt.

At 3 o'clock the Society met in the room of the Recorder's court, Gen. Devens, the president, with judicial appropriateness occupying the judge's seat.

The secretary presented his annual published report and the treasurer his return, showing a balance in the treasury of \$724.21. An election for president for next year resulted in the choice of Gen. A. A. Humphreys, U. S. A., by a vote of 83 against 31 for Gen. John C. Robinson, of New York. The remaining officers chosen were vice presidents:

First Corps—Col. A. M. Edwards, Detroit.  
Second Corps—Gen. Hincks, Wisconsin.  
Third Corps—Maj.-Gen. Byron Pierce, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Fourth Corps—Gen. Stephen Moffat, Plattsburg, N. Y.  
Fifth Corps—Major Joseph H. Stiner, New York.  
Sixth Corps—Gen. Thos. W. Hyde, Maine.  
Ninth Corps—Gen. O. M. Poe, U. S. Eng. Corps, Mich.  
Twelfth Corps—Capt. E. F. Grabbill.  
Nineteenth Corps—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. A. E. Payne, U. S. V.  
Cavalry Corps—Gen. B. A. Alger, Detroit.  
Artillery Corps—Gen. Chas. H. Tompkins, U. S. A.  
General Staff—Gen. D. D. Wiley, U. S. V.

Gen. M. T. McMahon, the treasurer; Col. Horatio C. King, recording secretary, and Maj.-Gen. George H. Sharpe, corresponding secretary, were re-elected unanimously.

A warm invitation from Gens. Humphreys, Wright, Ingalls, Parke, Ricketts, and others to designate Washington as the next place of meeting was accepted by the society, and the next reunion will take place in that city some time in May next.

The poet of the occasion, John Boyle O'Reilly, was made an honorary member of the society, and Gen. Bragg, the orator, would have shared a like fate but for the fact that having "flung into the war" he is already a member.

The State, city, executive committee, with Gens. Godfrey Weitzel, Swift, and Throop at the head, the ladies, press, etc., were included in an enthusiastic vote of thanks, and the business meeting adjourned, the members "pointing" with alacrity towards the Russell House, where old times and war reminiscences were appropriately reviewed through glasses, and the hours passed glibly until the time for the evening exercises.

Music Hall was packed by half-past seven. The decorations were unique. The distinguished guests waited in the green-room on the stage. Ex-President Hayes came first, and in the absence of a chair (the audience having absorbed everything in that line), took a seat on a table. After him came Gen. Grant, who nodded to Hayes, and planted his two hundred pounds avoirdupois on a table opposite, and there the two ex-Presidents of the greatest nation on the globe sat swinging their legs and chatting in an easy and familiar converse.

As Grant, Sheridan, Hayes, Devens, and others filed in upon the stage they were greeted with rousing cheers. Gen. Devens opened the exercises with his usual eloquence, and after prayer by the Rev. George Taylor, there was an address of welcome by Gov. Jerome of Michigan, another by Mayor Thompson of Detroit, a bright relic of the "late unpleasantness," and a response by Gen. Devens, who did the honors most worthily, and discounted all the rest in brilliancy of expression and delivery.

The poem by John Boyle O'Reilly, of Boston, is among the very best the society has had. A brief extract could not do justice to it, and it is too long to be given here. The society will of course print it in its annual report.

Gen. E. S. Bragg, the orator, stirred up a hornet's nest. His carefully prepared oration reviewed the operations of the Army of the Potomac, and gave a larger share of credit to Gen. McClellan than is usually accorded to him. McClellan's plan for capturing Richmond was warmly commended, and his failure was attributed to causes nearer Washington than the Peninsula. The oration is a valuable acquisition to the history of that Army which, after all, held in its keeping the destinies of the nation; for its objective was the Confederate and its care was the National Capital.

At the close of the oration, brief and happy addresses were made by Gens. Grant, Sheridan, Hayes, Sickles, Weitzel, and others, and at a late hour the public exercises for the day closed.

The next day Detroit was packed with the largest crowd ever seen within its borders. It seemed as if the whole State of Michigan and a good part of the adjoining territory had turned out to do honor to the occasion. At an early hour the local and visiting militia, together with the regular troops from Fort Wayne (10th U. S. Infantry), and the sailors and marines from the U. S. steamer *Michigan*, were in line, and a procession was formed, including the prominent guests and the members of the Army of the Potomac in carriages. The parade extended through the principal streets, and was reviewed at the close by Gens. Grant, Sheridan and the society from the grand stand near the Russell House. The crowd was immense, and the police regulations beyond praise. From every house flags and bunting waved, and the windows were one mass of enthusiastic humanity, while on the sidewalks thousands filled every available space and made themselves hoarse with cheers as the veterans came in sight. The Grand Army of the Republic was represented by several posts, and the 1st, 5th and 6th Michigan Cavalry, who did noble duty in the Army of the Potomac, as well as the 7th and 17th Michigan Infantry, were represented in the line by large numbers. Michigan sent seventeen regiments to the Army of the Potomac, and all earned a most honorable record.

In the afternoon a delightful excursion on the Detroit River was tendered to the society, and two large barges carried the veterans up and down the beautiful river and into Lake St. Clair. The U. S. steamer *Michigan*, which was gallantly decorated from stem to stern, fired a salute in handsome style as the barges moored. Bands of music, which played the old war tunes, enlivened the trip and all went merry as a re-connoissance with no enemy in front.

Meanwhile a prize drill was going on at the Fair Grounds, where many old soldiers enjoyed the evolutions and particularly the charge of the veterans, some three hundred strong, who having no tickets and being refused admission, battered down the gate and rushed through with a yell very much after the style in vogue from 1861 to 1865.

Nearly four hundred sat down to the banquet in Music Hall, the galleries of which were packed with ladies. After an eloquent introduction and the regular toasts, a list of which you have already given, there were talks by Grant and Sheridan and recitations by Prof. Warman, and with a rollicking Bunnies meeting, at which Gen. McMahon presided and Col. King led the music, the reunion ended. The banquet speeches, with one or two exceptions were too long, but altogether the reunion throughout was enthusiastic and most memorable in the annals of the society. It must be gratifying to the members that the lapse of time does not weaken the appreciation of the people of their services, but that on the contrary, they each year show more and more enthusiasm at its meetings. The citizens of Detroit have planted a mile stone in the journey of the survivors of that army which marks one of the most delightful episodes in its history.

H. C. K.

## THE DEAD OF THE JEANNETTE.

MR. W. H. Gilder, the *Herald* correspondent late with the *Rodgers*, sends the following dispatch, dated Lena Delta, April 12, 1882:

Melville found the bodies of De Long's party on March 23. They were in two places, 500 and 1,000 yards from the wreck of the *Jeannette*. Melville's search party first started from the supply depot [here two words are unintelligible] to follow Ninderman's route from Usterday to Matvey, and afterward from Matvey back toward Usterday. [The following sentence is again unintelligible.] They stopped at the place which Ninderman and Noros passed the first day after they left De Long, feeling sure that the others had not got much further. There they found the wreck, and, following along the bank, they came upon a rifle barrel hung upon four sticks [here six words are unintelligible].

They set the natives digging on each side of the sticks, and they soon came upon two bodies under eight feet of snow. While these men were digging toward the east Melville went on along the bank, twenty feet above the river, to find a place to take bearings. He then saw a camp kettle and the remains of a fire about a thousand yards from the tent, and, approaching, nearly stumbled upon De Long's hand sticking out of the snow about thirty feet from the edge of the bank. Here, under about a foot of snow, they found the bodies of De Long and Ambler about three feet apart, and Ah Saon lying at their feet, all partially covered by pieces of tent and a few pieces of blanket. All the others except Alexis they found at the place where the tent was pitched. Lee and Knack were close by in a cleft in the bank toward the west. Two boxes of records, with the medicine chest and a flag on a staff were beside the tent.

None of the dead had boots. Their feet were covered with rags, tied on. In the pockets of all were pieces of burnt skin and of the clothing which they had been eating. The hands of all were more or less burned, and it looked as if when dying they had crawled into the fire, Boyd lying over the fire and his clothing being burned through to the skin, which was not burned. Collins' face was covered with a cloth.

All the bodies were carried to the top of a hill 300 feet high, about 40 yards to the southwest from where they were found, and there interred in a mausoleum constructed of wood from the *Jeannette*, built in the form of a pyramid, 22 feet long and seven high, surmounted by a cross twenty-two feet high and a foot square, hewn out of driftwood, and conspicuous at a distance of 20 yards. The mausoleum was covered with stones and is to be soded in the spring. The cross is inscribed with the record and names of the dead, cut in by the search party.

After completing the tomb the party separated to search the delta for traces of Chipp's people. Melville went to the northwest part of the delta and west as far as the Olenek River; Ninderman took the centre and Ed Bartlett the northeast. Ninderman and Bartlett found nothing. Melville has not yet returned. The search is to be extended to Cape Borzhaya and the bay of that name. They expect to finish in time to reach Yakutsk or Verkhoyansk before the rivers break up. If they do not finish before that time they will have to retreat to the foot of the hills and mountains with

the natives until the water falls, as the whole of the delta is covered with water in spring to a height of four feet, and in some places to 20 feet above the level of the river. Otherwise they would have buried the dead where they found them.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. A. G. asks: Has Congress passed an act letting deserters go if they remain in the United States two years after desertion without being apprehended? Ans.—No.

S. S. says: I enlisted under an assumed name, but wish to be discharged under my right name. Can it be done? Ans.—It can, possibly, but you will find the War Department not particularly agreeable in the matter.

C. G. asks: 1. Where is the revenue cutter *U. S. Grant*? 2. To whom should I address a letter to obtain information concerning candidates for commission in the Revenue Marine? Ans.—1. New York. 2. Chief Clerk, Revenue Marine Bureau, Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C.

C. W. D. asks: Can you give me the address of Gen. W. W. Averill, late U. S. A.? Ans.—His address is care M. T. McMahon, 89 Nassau street, New York.

U. S. A. asks: When both guards are paraded in front of the guard house, immediately after guard mount the old and new officers of the day approach; both guards present arms to them; they then pass into the guard house. On returning from the guard house both guards are at a parade rest. The non-commissioned officers in charge of the guards bring them to attention. One party will have it that they must be brought to carry arms, while the other says that attention is sufficient. Ans.—To bring the guards to attention is sufficient and correct.

A SUBSCRIBER asks: If secure arms, reverse arms, and rest on arms can or may be done by a company in double rank, close order, or facing distance? He says: "I ask the above, notwithstanding I see in the Tactics, School of the Soldier, page 30, No. 72: 'The manual is taught to four men, placed at first in one rank and afterwards in double rank;' and in School of the Company, page 79, No. 185: 'The ranks being open, etc., etc.' Again, in the School of Battalion, page 162, No. 385: 'The manual of arms is first executed in the battalion with open ranks and afterwards in close order.' I have seen a great many companies and battalions of militia drill, and also Regulars, but never saw the above motions done in double rank; have tried it in company drill myself. The men cannot do it with the same regularity and ease as in single rank." Ans.—For instruction these movements are generally taught in open ranks. They are, on the occasions for which they were devised (during rain and at funerals), executed in closed ranks.

CORRESPONDENT asks: In your issue of June 3, 1882, you reply to "Sentinel's" question: "In all wheels (movable or fixed pivot) touch is towards the pivot." The last sentence of paragraph 19, Tactics, reads as follows: "During the wheel the guide without indication is on the marching flank; upon the completion of the wheel the guide, if not already there, is announced on the same flank as before the movement." In the edition of Upton's Tactics, approved by General Orders No. 73, Aug. 1, 1867, par. 362, the reading is: "The touch of the elbow will be towards the marching flank." Upton's Tactics for Non-military Bodies, adopted by G. A. R., par. 197, is to the same effect, as is Hardee, vol. 1, p. 84, par. 394; Casey, vol. 1, p. 92, par. 409—all these references being to instructions for wheeling on the movable pivot. In view of this previous understanding of the movement—so far as it is entitled to any weight—what is the force and interpretation of the sentence above quoted from par. 59 of the present tactics, when read in connection with the 3d subdivision of par. 19, present tactics? Ans.—The present tactics supersede all previous ones. In all wheels, whether on fixed or movable pivots, the touch of elbow is towards the pivot. See paragraphs 56 and 62. For 40 seconds I have been in line straight to the front, and has no bearing on what is explained in paragraphs 56 and 59, the language of which is explicit.

A CORRESPONDENT asks: 1. Section 88, School of the Soldier—Secure arms. Is the thumb of left hand extended upwards in the first motion of this movement, or is it grasped around the stock and barrel? 2. In section 82, School of the Soldier—From fix and unfix bayonet to the order. Is this done, with the count, in one or two motions? If in two motions, what is the position at first motion? Ans.—1. Thumb extended upwards. 2. No pauses are laid down for this movement, and no counting takes place.

N. M. asks: 1. Can a military convict, tried and sentenced by a court-martial, and who escapes from confinement, be re-tried if re-captured, and be additionally sentenced for making his escape? 2. Should a company be ordered out on detached service and no officers with it, but a principal musician and a 1st sergeant, who would take command of that company—the 1st sergeant or principal musician? 3. Should a company be out on field service and no musician with it except the principal musician, could not the 1st sergeant order him to sound all the calls? 4. Supposing a battalion is out on field service and a commissary sergeant is out with it, could that commissary sergeant by virtue of his rank take command of said battalion in precedence to the ranking 1st sergeant, provided that through some means or another all the officers and sergeant-major were absent? Ans.—Your questions are somewhat far-fetched, and suppose extreme cases, but we answer them: 1. Opinions as to this differ. Consult, if you can, Winthrop's Digest, pp. 212 and 213, and you will find some interesting information on the subject. 2. The 1st sergeant. 3. Certainly as a necessity of the service. 4. The 1st sergeant.

SPORTSMAN asks: Which is the best, a breach loading or a muzzle loading shot-gun? 2. Could the Secretary of War give any information concerning West Point? Ans.—Opinions differ. Some still cling to the muzzle loader, but the breach loader is an undoubtedly superior. 2. He could.

Punishments.—The carrying of weights, as a punishment cannot be legally imposed by sentence of a Court-martial, and is not sanctioned by paragraph 896 of the Army Regulations. . . . "As sec. 1374, Revised Statutes, prohibits the carrying of weights as a punishment for military prisoners confined in the military prison, an equitable extension of the punishment of that statute would prohibit the infliction of such punishment at all post and stations." (Remarks of the Judge Advocate General, concurred in by Secretary of War, communicated April 7, 1882, from A. G. O.)

LIEUT.-GEN. McDonald, C. B., of the British Army, paid a visit to Maj.-Gen. Hancock at Governor's Island, June 23. He was received with a salute of fifteen guns from Castle Williams, and spent a brief but pleasant time viewing the many sights afforded by the island. After courteous hospitality had been dispensed the British visitor, with Maj.-Gen. Hancock and members of his staff and others, proceeded on the *Chester A. Arthur* to "Wille's Point," where Gen. Abbot was in readiness to meet them and show them the many interesting professional matters at his school of engineering. Lieut.-Gen. McDonald, after a most pleasant day, expressed himself as highly gratified with the attentions of the American officers.

The *Detroit Post* has the following bit of description: "General Sheridan is the soldier's idol, and his short, chubby form (growing more so every year) gives him the appearance of a well fed, jolly capitalist of aldermanic mould. His hair is fast turning gray, and he wears it cropped close to his head. His mustache is somewhat shorter than of old and a few gray hairs are mingled with the black. The lines are growing more prominent on his face, but there is little change in his general features since his famous ride."



## LOSS OF THE RODGERS.

A DESPATCH received at San Francisco, June 20, from the *Herald* correspondent on board the *Corwin*, via Sitka, by sail, and from Port Townsend, Washington Territory, says:

"A telegraph despatch to your correspondent here says that Lieut. Berry and all of the *Rodgers* party are on the steamer from Sitka. The steamer referred to is the *Idaho*, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, and the agents here inform me she is due to-night or to-morrow. Berry and party will certainly be here on her."

A previous despatch, dated Port Townsend, W. T., June 20, reported the following officers on their way to San Francisco: Master Howard S. Waring; Ensign George M. Storey, Passed Asst. Eng. Abraham V. Zane, Passed Asst. Surg. Meredith D. Jones, Assist. Surg. Joaquin D. Castillo, Carpenter Delacy and 26 seamen. The officers and men of the *Rodgers*, beyond natural weakness that might be expected from the privations they have endured, are in comparatively good health. Lieut. Berry, accompanied by Ensign Hunt, left Topkan, 25 miles west of Cape Serdze Kamen, on the 10th of February, and reached Nijni Kolymak on March 25. From that point he sent letters to Master Waring announcing his intention of proceeding to join the party in search of DeLong and ordering him (Waring) to proceed to San Francisco at the earliest practical moment. This letter arrived at St. Lawrence Bay on May 13, and the *Corwin* on May 14.

The *Rodgers* after taking a party consisting of Master Putnam, Mr. Gilder, Dr. Jones and three men to Topkan on October 8 left for St. Lawrence Bay, arriving on October 15. The ship went into winter quarters and sledge parties were dispatched at intervals along the coast and the interior to search for the *Jeannette* people. After the fire, an account of which follows, they communicated through the natives with Woodhouse at Topkan, and Master Putnam came down with supplies of bread and pemmican. While on his return to Topkan he was carried away on some floating ice which had become detached from the main body. Owing to the prevalence of a violent northwest wind, with a blinding snow storm, all efforts to save him were unavailing, the condition of the ice precluding the launching of boats. As soon as the ice could bear the sleighs search was made for him along the coast in the direction he was last seen, but it proved futile. Five of the seven dogs that were with him on the floe came on shore with their bodies cut and bruised by the ice. One had a pistol shot through his neck, justifying the belief that Master Putnam had endeavored to kill him for food.

During his stay Master Waring made several sledge trips to South Plover Bay in hopes of finding traces of Putnam, but failed to find any. He left an open letter at Plover for any ship arriving.

On May 9 natives informed Master Waring of the arrival of the *North Star*. They all got on board on May 14 and were well received by Capt. Owen.

Another account states that Master Putnam wandered out on the ice at night, and a search for him was unsuccessful. The ice blew off from the shore, carrying Putnam out to sea. Heavy gales broke up the ice and Putnam was undoubtedly drowned. The crew of the *Rodgers* are remarkably healthy, but few cases of scurvy having occurred among them. The officers are treated particularly well by the natives. When first a ship was seen in the ice on May 10 it was a joyful sight.

## LONGEVITY AND DEATH'S DOINGS IN THE NAVY, 1836-1882.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

LOOKING over a Navy register for 1836, published in the "Naval Magazine" for May, 1836, I find that of all the staffs of the Secretary of the Navy's office and the office of the Navy Commissioner at that time, Lindsay Muse alone remains. He was then an assistant messenger with a salary of \$350, and has since been promoted to messenger with an increase of salary. Of the 40 captains—40 master commandants—not one is now living. Of the 253 lieutenants—Rear-Admiral Joshua R. Sands, Commodore Joseph B. Hull, Commodore Chas. Lounes, Rear-Admirals John Marston and A. A. Harwood, Commodore F. B. Ellison, Rear-Admirals T. T. Craven and John W. Livingston, and Commodore R. B. Hitchcock—nine in number, are all that remain in service. Of the 198 passed midshipmen the following twenty-nine survive and are still in the service, viz.: Rear-Admirals Thos. Turner, Chas. H. Poor, and James Findly Schenck; Commodores Timothy A. Hunt and Simon B. Bissell; Rear-Admirals Alfred Taylor, S. P. Lee, and O. S. Glisson; Vice-Admiral S. C. Rowan; Commodores Robt. Handy, Cicero Price, and Chas. W. Pickering; Rear-Admirals Melancton Smith, Chas. S. Boggs, Theo. P. Green, Jos. F. Green, Henry Walke, Thornton A. Jenkins, Wm. Rogers Taylor, Benjamin F. Sands, Charles Steedman, A. L. Case, George F. Emmons, Edward Middleton, and David McDougal; Captains Overton Carr, Edward C. Bowers, S. R. Knox, and Chas. Thomas; Admiral David D. Porter. All of these, except the admiral and vice-admiral, are on the retired list.

Of the 256 midshipmen the following twenty remain in the Navy: Rear-Admirals John J. Almy, Edward Donaldson, J. R. M. Mullany, George H. Preble, Alex. Murray, C. R. P. Rodgers, Jas. H. Strong, Fabius Stanley, S. D. Trencard, Wm. E. Le Roy, Roger N. Stembel, Reed Werden, and John L. Worden; Captains Thos. M. Brasher, M. C. Marin, Wm. A. Parker, and F. S. Haggerty; Commodores A. G. Clary, Wm. Ronckendorf, and L. C. Sartori—all of the above are retired, except Rear-Admiral John L. Worden, who received the thanks of the 44th Congress—Surgeons George W. Codwise, G. R. B. Horner, and W. S. W. Ruchenberger are still on the retired list of the Navy Register as medical directors. Of the 14 passed assis-

tant surgeons Lewis B. Hunter alone remains a retired medical director. Of the 36 assistant surgeons Medical Director James C. Palmer alone remains. Of the 41 pursers, Pay Director Edward T. Dunn. Of the 9 chaplains, not one. Of the 27 sailing masters, not one. Of the 10 professors of mathematics, John H. C. Coffin. Of the 23 boatswains, 19 gunners, and 20 sailmakers, only Sailmaker James R. Childs remains.

Of the Marine Corps, consisting of 1 colonel commandant, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 majors, 18 captains, 20 1st lieutenants, and 19 2d lieutenants, there is not one now borne on the Navy Register, and so of the 5 naval constructors.

Thus it appears, of the 1,159 names borne upon the Register of 1836—46 years ago—sixty-eight only remain, and these in the course of human events must soon join the silent majority. Of course there are several others still living who resigned before or during the Civil war, and so have passed from off the Register.

## A VETERAN.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

No. 19 of the Proceedings of the Naval Institute consists almost wholly of the prize essay of Lieut. J. D. J. Kelley, on "Our Merchant Marine," and the three which received honorable mention, those of Master Calkins, Lieut.-Commander Chadwick, and Lieut. Wainwright, together with the essay by Ensign David, which is printed by request of one of the judges. As we have already referred to these essays, we simply call the attention of Navy officers and others to the fact that they will find them here fully and officially presented. The same number contains lists of the officers and members of the Naval Institute, the corresponding societies, the necrology, the annual reports of the secretary and treasurer, the constitution and by-laws, and a table of contents of all the preceding numbers of the Proceedings from the beginning. A brief account of the post-graduate instruction in natural history, for naval officers, by Prof. C. E. Munroe; a professional note on Sladen's Gunners, by Prof. Rice, and a tribute to Rear-Admiral John Rodgers close the number.

We have already more than once spoken of the magnificent publications by the Government Printing Office of the Reports upon United States Geographical Surveys, West of the 100th Meridian, by Capt. Wheeler, of the Engineer Corps, under direction of Gen. Wright. We now have "Vol. III, Supplement, Geology," being a report upon Southern Colorado and Northern New Mexico in 1878 and 1879, by Prof. I. L. Stevenson, with an appendix upon the Carboniferous Invertebrate Fossils of New Mexico, by Dr. C. A. White. The Report of the Chief of Ordnance for 1881 appears in its familiar and handsome red cover, and with its information of many sorts illustrated by valuable plates.

A pamphlet of 113 pages by James W. M. Newlin, of Philadelphia, entitled "Proposed Indian Policy" may interest those who follow up the literature of this subject. The author advocates isolating the soldiers from the Indians, no more removals from reservations, crushing the medicine men, holding lands by Indians in severalty, more Indian schools, and, in time, Indian citizenship.

Macmillan and Co., London, issue in very cheap form Mr. Charles Waterton's "Wanderings in South America," with 100 illustrations, edited, with a biographical introduction and explanatory index, by the well-known naturalist Rev. J. G. Wood. Possibly some of our Navy officers who have travelled or cruised in this region may be glad to peruse it.

Among the many interesting articles in the excellent number of "Harper's Magazine" for July are those on the "Old Ship Builders of New York," by G. W. Sheldon, and "Sailors' Songs," by Wm. L. Alden. Of Eckford, who in 1801 had a ship-yard near the Brooklyn Navy-yard, this anecdote is told: On Lake Ontario, in 1812, Eckford built several war vessels for the Government, and had a large frigate on the stocks when peace was proclaimed. Soon afterward he became Superintendent of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and built the United States frigate *Ohio*. He seems to have had the instincts of a reformer, for one day, passing the blacksmiths' shop, and seeing that the commodore's horses were being shod there at the national expense, he ordered the grooms to remove the animals at once. "The business of this shop," he said, "is to repair Government vessels, not to shoe commodore's horses."

Another ship builder who was brought into prominence by the war of 1812, was Christian Bergh, the father of the founder of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The entire coast of the United States having been exposed to the attacks of British cruisers, a demand arose for the construction of vessels that should meet those of the enemy, and, in the words of Commodore Perry, make them ours. Among the other New Yorkers summoned to build a fleet for that gallant commodore on the shore of Lake Erie—the same fleet with which he captured the British men-of-war near Put-in-Bay on the 10th of September, 1813—were Adam and Noah Brown, who soon launched several privateers, among them the *Yorktown*, *Teaser*, *Paul Jones*, *Saratoga*, and *General Armstrong*, the latter especially distinguishing herself by going under the stern of a British man-of-war in the English Channel, and by blockading an English port. But the most famous of their vessels was a steam battery called *Fulton the First*, designed by Robert Fulton, and built by Adam and Noah Brown, under the superintendence of commissioners appointed by William Jones, Secretary of the Navy, her keel being laid on the 20th of June, 1814. In an article on "Sailors' Songs," in "Harper's," Mr. Alden, himself, we believe, once a "packettarian," says: "The sailor is not as yet totally extinct, and it may be safely prophesied that he never will be. To say, as is often said, that there are no longer any sailors, is to assert a broad general principle, which, like other general principles, is partly true and partly false. There exists what we may call a domesticated breed of sailors, such as the quartermasters who steer our steam ships, and the occasional veterans who are found among the crews of our men-of-war. The typical 'Jack' of the propeller age—the 'packettarian,' and the able seaman of the clipper ship fleet—has, however, utterly vanished. He was essentially a wild man, the sort of being whom the lawyers would class as *feræ naturæ*. Civilization in its most condensed expression, the steam engine, has driven him from the ocean, and with the exception of rare specimens preserved in such marine museums as the 'Sailor's Song Harbor' and like places, he has been fairly exterminated."

With the sailor goes his song: "Singing and steam are irreconcilable. The hoarse steam whistle is the nearest approach to music that can exist in the hot, greasy atmosphere of the steam engine. The old sailor songs had a peculiar individuality. They were barbaric in their wild melody. The only songs that in any way resemble them in character are 'Dixie,' and two or three other so-called negro songs by the same writer. This man, known in the minstrel profession as 'Old Emmett,' caught the true spirit of the African melodies—the lawless, half-mournful, half-exulting songs of the Kroomen. These and the sailor songs could never have been the songs of civilized men. They breathe the wild freedom

of the jungle, and are as elusive as the furrow left by a ship on the trackless ocean. Undoubtedly many sailor songs have a negro origin. They are the reminiscences of melodies sung by negroes stowing cotton in the holds of ships in Southern ports. In spite of the simplicity and purity of character ascribed to the sailor by novelists, not a few of the songs which he sang were highly objectionable on the score of morality. They were, however, no worse in this respect than the songs which one occasionally hears in the smoking car of an excursion train, and were decidedly better than certain opera bouffe songs which some ladies seem to enjoy when the song writer's indecency is picturesquely illustrated by a clever French-woman."

## DATES FOR ARMY RETIREMENTS.

UNDER the clause retiring officers at 64, the following officers of the staff will retire during the years from 1883 to 1890, inclusive:

1883—Rufus Ingalls, J. A. Ekin, T. J. Eckerson, E. Swift, J. A. Potter, Z. B. Tower, G. Thom, T. T. S. Laidley.  
1884—W. T. Sherman, J. F. Hammond, F. Bridgman, W. F. Reynolds.  
1885—John Pope, C. C. Augur, N. H. Davis, H. F. Clarke, C. C. Keeney, J. F. Head, W. E. Summers.  
1886—D. B. Sacket, J. J. Dana, R. Murray, G. Perin, J. Campbell, J. B. Brown, John Newton.  
1887—C. J. Sprague, J. A. Brodhead, C. E. Blunt, C. S. Stewart.  
1888—W. S. Hancock, Abalom Baird, D. B. Burnham, Rufus Saxton, B. C. Card, M. D. L. Simpson, W. W. Burrs, E. J. Baile, J. H. Ball, W. H. Johnston, J. C. Duane, R. L. Williamson, J. McAllister.  
1889—Amos Beckwith, C. H. Crane, T. A. McParlin, D. L. Magruder, C. McClure, Q. A. Gillmore.  
1890—R. C. Drum, R. Macfeely, A. Sharp, John Moore, A. K. Smith, W. B. Rochester.

The following line officers will be retired during the years set opposite their names:

*Cavalry*.—Grierson, 1890; Sturgis, 1885; Neill, 1890; Hatch, 1885; Royall, 1889; Dudley, 1890; Green, 1889; Ball, 1889; McLaughlin, 1890; Getty, 1883; Hunt, 1883; Ayres, 1889; Dent, 1884; Andrews, 1885; Hamilton, 1887; Best, 1887; Tidball, 1888.  
*Infantry*.—Gibson, 1890; Willcox, 1887; Clitz, 1888; Wood, 1885; Potter, 1886; Bradley, 1886; L. C. Hunt, 1888; Gilbert, 1885; Black, 1889; Wilkins, 1885; J. F. Mason, 1888; Whistler, 1885; Gibson, 1890; La Motte, 1889; Hough, 1890; Bartlett, 1889; Layton, 1890; Bush, 1890.

MAJ. W. M. NOTSON, Surgeon, U. S. Army, a valuable officer of the Medical Corps, died at Columbus Barracks, O., June 23, 1882. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and was appointed from that State an Assistant Surgeon in the Army early in 1862. He served with distinction through the war, receiving the brevet of captain July 3, 1863, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Gettysburg. He was promoted captain July 28, 1866, and major December 31, 1876. His death promotes Asst. Surgeon John Brooke to full surgeon, with the rank of major.

LIST of officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington during the week ending June 22, 1882: Army—Francis G. Irwin, George W. Melver, Magnus O. Hollis and James A. Goodin, graduates of the U. S. M. A., 1882; Colonel Danl. Huston, 5th Infantry; 2d Lieutenant Bogardus Eldridge, 10th Infantry; 1st Lieutenant William H. Bixby, Engineers. Navy—Lieutenant Zera L. Tanner; Cadet Midshipmen Lewis Nixon, William Truxtun, Philip B. Alger, F. L. Beatty and Horatio L. Fillebrown; Rear Admiral Robert H. Wyman and Andrew Bryson; Pay Inspector Thomas S. Caswell.

Surr has been brought in the District of Columbia Court by Alice D. Read for a divorce from her husband George B. Read, who resigned from the Army as lieutenant of the 19th U. S. Infantry June 15, 1882.

A DESPATCH from Washington states that Gen. Sherman contemplates bringing to trial before a general Court-martial three or four army officers who have been applying for military details through members of Congress instead of through their common superiors.

Suro. J. V. R. Hoff, U. S. A., and Mrs. Hoff, arrived safely in San Francisco June 15.

AN Annapolis correspondent of the N. Y. Times devotes a long letter to a description of alleged infelicities resulting from the appointment of Capt. Ramsey as superintendent of the Naval Academy. His appointment is ascribed to the fact that he "was one of the early friends of Miss Herndon, who afterwards became Mrs. Arthur, and that he is one of the men who are to be 'looked after' by the President." This writer says: "Admiral Rodgers was so generally respected that it was almost impossible for any new superintendent to take his place in the esteem of the officers of the post. His age was another disadvantage. Capt. Ramsey is only between 45 and 50 years old, and is said to be by far the youngest superintendent the Academy has ever had. His naval record is good. He served through the war with credit, and I have not found any one at Annapolis who will not say that he is a competent man. Still, he is far from being liked." In proof of this he urges the fact that three officers, Commander Greene, Lieut. Mason, and Prof. Soley, have been relieved at their own request. Commander McNair, Lieut.-Comdr. White, Lieuts. Heald, Delehanty, Miller, Rush, Walker, Tilley, Rodgers, Belknap, McCrakin, Wright, Schaefer, and Hyde are also to go, though the transfer of this last officer is ascribed less to his dissatisfaction with the Academy than to his satisfaction with the fortune of a quarter of a million to which he has fallen heir, and to enjoy which he is about to resign. Ensign Sears, Drs. Gorgas and Lumsdale and Chaplain Wallace are also to be detached.

The Secretary of the Navy has received a report from Lieut. Harber, dated Irkutsk, Siberia, April 11, 1882, giving an account of what has occurred since his leaving St. Petersburg, Feb. 23, 1882, but nothing that has not already been anticipated by advices of a later date.



## THE STATE TROOPS.

## MUSTER OF THE SEVENTH NEW YORK.

The sweltering weather which oppressed the city during the closing days of last and the beginning of the present week terminated in a severe thunderstorm accompanied by a drenching shower at a most undesirable and unwelcome time for the Seventh Regiment and the host of its admirers who had ventured out eager to witness the performance of the regiment on the Polo Ground, which had been announced to take place at the annual muster on the afternoon of June 19th. This ground had been hired by the Seventh for the occasion at a quite high expense, in order to carry out that portion of the order for muster which required the performance to take place on grounds suitable for field manoeuvres, an expense which appears doubly onerous since the affair has terminated in all pay and no play.

Ominous and threatening black clouds made their appearance in the western sky shortly after noon and soon overspread the whole horizon, but this did not deter the multitude fond of military display and eager to witness the manoeuvres from boarding the elevated roads for the field of action, and quite a large number succeeded in getting within the enclosure of the grounds and on the stand before the storm broke out. A large portion, including many ladies, were caught by the rain on their way out, and these crowded the stations of the elevated roads in the vicinity of the grounds to repletion.

Meanwhile the rain kept pouring down without interruption, the country became flooded, and when the time laid down for the beginning of the exercises had arrived the ground was in a beautiful condition for ducks, while it would not have been safe for a regiment of soldiers to venture out on it without life-preservers. The aspect of things was extremely dreary; no soldiers in sight except the guard which had preceded the regiment and a few stragglers, who had proceeded direct to the grounds in the hope of heading off their commands on their arrival. People on the stand looked melancholy, the refreshment stand people seemed desperate, and the darkey waiters, whose occupation for that afternoon was gone, formed themselves spontaneously and silently into an improvised minstrel troupe and rendered a few plantation songs in a decidedly melancholy manner. This was the state of affairs when word arrived that no exhibition would take place on the parade ground that afternoon and that muster would be held in the armory. Through rain, mud and water we made a hasty scramble for the first elevated station, and succeeded in arriving at the armory just when the regiment was forming for the initial review before the inspecting party, Generals Oliver and Rodenbough.

Before proceeding further, we regret to state that on hearing that the regiment would not arrive at the Polo Grounds, the two sentries stationed at the west gate left their posts without the knowledge of the sergeant of the guard and without being properly relieved, a proceeding which seems incredible in view of the discipline maintained in the Seventh, but which is nevertheless true. This matter should be thoroughly investigated and the guilty parties punished.

But to return to the proceedings in the armory. The regiment was in fatigue uniform, with knapsacks and white helmets, the latter without chin straps. The Inspectors General, who wore helmets also, had chains attached. The men, who, at the proper time, in spite of the rain, had embarked on special trains for the grounds and waited for some time in and around the elevated stations near the polo grounds, were mostly wet, and at the beginning of the review had not yet recovered their usual equilibrium. The proceedings began in the usual manner. After the command had wheeled into column of companies the latter were closed in mass on fifth company and the command for review was given. The passage was not as well executed as on previous occasions which we have witnessed in this armory. The companies were of unusually large size and this, together with the unsettled state of the men after their exploit on the trains and in the rain, caused some of the wheels to fall somewhat below the usual standard of the 7th, and in consequence several companies, particularly the 3d and 5th, lost considerable distance. It must not be understood by this that any of the wheels were bad; in fact, they would do credit to any organization, but the strictly mathematical precision which generally characterizes all the movements of this regiment was somewhat wanting. Review being concluded and the reforming, another wheel into column of companies was executed and inspection and muster at once commenced. Men, arms and accoutrements were found in the usual excellent condition. The inspection proceeded rapidly and without interruption, only one company being required to unsling knapsacks, and when the inspection of the last company had been completed the call for assembly for drill was sounded and promptly responded to. The manoeuvres were not as extensive as they would have been if the inspection had been held outside as intended. Col. Clark led off with a march in column of companies around the hall, and the men having now recovered their usual steadiness, a great improvement on the original review was apparent, in fact, wheels and alignments were nearly faultless. Having broken into column of fours and the latter having passed around the hall in excellent style, the command "on the right close column of divisions" was executed in equally handsome manner, and from this the battalion broke into column of fours by the command column of fours, first division right forward fours right, and then formed line around the hall. The second company (in line) now deployed to the front as skirmishers, but did not succeed in gaining any additional laurels by the performance. Skirmish drill in a hall can at best be executed only on a very limited scale, and in this case the fact that the regiment was formed on three sides of the room still further diminished the space, and the deployment of the fours, who had not the proper room to develop the movement, was anything but prompt and handsome. A few advances and retreats, interspersed with firings, were next executed. These movements are so simple that they do not require any comment. Rally by fours was slow, too much time lost in fixing and unfixing bayonets, and the rally by company was still slower. Few shots, if any, were fired, and the charge bayonets was very imperfect, if at all, executed. We have never seen this rally executed by the National Guard as it should be done. The men should close in towards the centre, make a quick formation in double rank, facing to the front, and fire a few shots, and then form the circle and charge their bayonets. If the circle is formed too quick only a few muskets can be brought to bear on the enemy and the men are liable to fire into their own comrades. Assembly on the right skirmisher and the return of the company to its place in line in double time were handsomely executed. The applause by part of the battalion, although well meant, was out of place, especially on this occasion, where the regiment was paraded before the Inspector General of the State. Comments at a military performance by an audience are in bad enough taste, but, as it seems that they are common, they must probably be endured. If the command itself indulges in such practice it should be stopped at once.

Dress parade closed the performance of the day, and was

a very handsome exhibition. Formation was prompt and quick, and manual flawless. Men stood as steady as statues. The effect of the white helmets when the command is in line is striking and beautiful. This was particularly noticeable in taking a side view of the companies when drawn up for inspection.

The performance of the regiment, taken as a whole, and the appearance and conduct of the men were such as to sustain the high reputation of the regiment in every respect, and we doubt whether either can be equalled in any volunteer organization anywhere. We except, of course, what has been said above about the sentries at the Polo ground.

The figures at muster are as follows:

Companies, etc.	Present.	Present and Absent.
Field, Staff, and Band.....	45	46
First Company.....	59	71
Second ".....	87	103
Third ".....	76	86
Fourth ".....	58	70
Fifth ".....	56	60
Sixth ".....	84	103
Seventh ".....	77	86
Eighth ".....	80	87
Ninth ".....	72	83
Tenth ".....	54	96
Total.....	747	891
Aggregate of 1881 muster.....	792	902

These figures show a slight falling off—something unusual in the 7th—but the fact demonstrates that even this regiment, which is generally considered safe from the dangers which threaten its less fortunate sister organizations, has also suffered from the stagnation which has oppressed the National Guard for some time past, but which is now fortunately removed.

## MUSTER OF THE NINTH NEW YORK.

ALL the luck that was in the ill wind that blew disaster to the 7th on Monday, fell to the benefit of the 9th, whose muster had been announced for 2 p. m. on Tuesday, June 20. A bright sunny day, tempered by a refreshing breeze, the result of the storm of the previous day, which drove the 7th into their armory, smiled upon the performance of the 9th, and everything was in favor of the latter showing off to their fullest advantage. How they availed themselves of this excellent opportunity this report will show.

The beginning of the affair had been announced at 2 o'clock p. m., and this hour found the Inspector Generals Oliver and Rodenbough punctually at their posts in 34th street, between 5th and Park avenues, the place appointed for the parade. A number of other prominent military gentlemen, among whom were Major Gen. Shaler, Col. Rodney C. Ward and Major Fincke, of the 23d, and others, were also on hand to wit as the parade, but the principal actor in the event to come off, the 9th regiment, was wanting. It was 25 minutes past the stipulated hour when the sound of music was heard from the direction of 5th avenue, and at last the regiment, marching in column of fours, made its appearance. What had become of the order recently issued by Colonel Seward, in which he insists upon prompt formation on all parades? The regiment filed into 34th street and formed line opposite the house, on the steps of which, the inspecting party had taken their stand, bayonets were fixed and the command wheeled into column of companies for inspection. Field officers were not mounted. Was this in accordance with the order directing this inspection and muster?

As soon as the column had been formed, and before "in place rest" was ordered, the inevitable colored water carrier with can and cup started up from all directions and appeared in the spaces between the companies handing out drinks to the men promiscuously, who accepted them with as much nonchalance as they would have exhibited had they been on a picnic instead on parade before both Inspectors of the State. This while at attention, and what is still worse, under the very noses of the officers, of whom not one had military spirit enough to stop this nuisance. There could be no water famine—the weather was not hot, the men had marched only a few blocks—so why not defer this watering performance until a rest was ordered? This was only the commencement of a series of breaches of discipline and military etiquette and propriety which characterized the performance from beginning to end, and which we have not the space to mention in detail. Companies while waiting for their turn at inspection are kept in place rest, which means that men may move one foot from the alignment and converse. Here it was a signal for a general throwing off of all restraint, civilian friends of the men crowded the spaces between companies in conversation with men in ranks, file closers left their places to converse in groups and men could be seen leaving the ranks in all directions. We saw a private leaving the ranks and approach his company commander who was engaged in conversation with one of the Inspectors General. This man did not wait till his officer was disengaged, but went up and without ceremony pulled the former by the sleeve, while of saluting or standing at attention while talking to his officer he did not seem to have the faintest idea. File closers who should have prevented this man from leaving the ranks were not in their places, but had formed a little group on the other end of their companies cracking jokes in sweet oblivion of the responsibility of their position. Even a sergeant was noticed to approach an officer with gun in his left hand, without salute, and all this without the slightest check or attempt at correction on the part of the officers. One captain tried to keep his command together by bringing it to attention and dressing the ranks several times, but had little or no success. No sooner did he turn his back when things became at once just as loose as they were before. This conduct, through want of attention by those whose duty it is to look after those things, seems to have become a confirmed habit with the men, which can only be cured by the utmost firmness and vigilance on the part of the officers, and those qualities seem to be a scarce article in the regiment at present. The spaces between the companies should be kept clear of all persons who do not belong there, and the citizens who lounged and hung around the ranks of the companies should have been ordered away. The throwing up of the muskets was, as usual, without snap, a general looseness and carelessness pervaded the whole performance, and the disinclination or incapacity of the officers to alter this state of affairs was painful to behold. Inspection had, meanwhile, proceeded down to the left company, the band was reached next, and after the men composing it had answered to their names that part of the programme was concluded, and the next thing, the equalization for dress parade, begun. It was slow, very slow, but the monotony of the moment was relieved by the introduction of a new feature into the ceremonies, and this was nothing less than the organization of one of the companies into a smoking club. An immense cloud of smoke made its appearance, and when we looked for the origin, lo! there they were, the captain and his men puffing away like an assembly of Irving's "Dutch Burgomasters and Schepens." What a pity that General Upton had to die before he could introduce this

feature into the tactics, the revision of which it is said caused his death. It is an act of cruelty to deprive men of their smoke for fully two hours and it is high time that this fact were recognized. The Governor is very anxious to make his men comfortable during the coming encampment. He has a chance here, and it is still time to make the issue of a package of cigarettes and a box of matches to each man before parade a part of his camp programme. Company A, of the 9th regiment, deserves the gratitude of the National Guard for this innovation. The smoking mania seemed to become more general, and a file closer of one of the companies had the audacity to sit down behind his company (which was at attention, waiting the signal to march on parade) with a burning cigar in his mouth, and this within about three feet of the Inspector General. Well, we live to learn.

While all this was going on preparations for dress parade were completed, adjutant's call was sounded and the companies marched on. The formation calls for no special remark, except that some of the guides were slow in coming on the line. The Adjutant, who is generally careful and performs his part well, now made the blunder of omitting the sounding off before he opened the ranks. He recovered himself, however, before the blunder was past remedy, closed the ranks, ordered parade rest, and from this out performed his part smoothly. The only good part of the parade was the manual—several officers gazed about, and the usual amount of hitching up of clothes and belts, scratching, wiping of foreheads took place among the men. The only novelty which we have not noticed on any previous parades was that one man took out his tobacco and deliberately took a chew, but he was a mean fellow and did not pass it round to his neighbors. This man doubtless went through this performance in emulation of the smoking club, under the impression that tobacco is one of the regular equipments of the soldier on parade.

Drill was dispensed with, and the last part of the performance of the day was a review, during which the command marched well with very creditable alignments. The salutes of a number of the officers were faulty, and they had better look up Tactics, which tells them that the salute begins at 6 yards from the reviewing officers, which is 18 feet and not 18 yards, which was about the distance at which we saw some of the swords lowered. After the review the commands turned up 5th avenue, where we lost sight of it. The performance was no credit to the regiment, and the fact that a large number of the officers lack application and a proper understanding of their position was again demonstrated.

Col. Seward in taking command of the 9th, has undertaken a problem which requires unusual energy, firmness and untiring application to solve. Nothing but firm discipline and constant supervision can bring this regiment up to what it should be.

The following are the figures at inspection:

Organization.	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field, Staff, and Band.....	70	2	72
Company A.....	53	27	80
Company B.....	38	20	56
Company C.....	31	31	62
Company D.....	35	22	57
Company E.....	29	25	54
Company F.....	80	13	93
Company G.....	30	30	60
Company H.....	45	8	53
Company I.....	36	12	48
Company K.....	33	14	47
Total.....	478	204	682
1881.....	553	175	728

SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK.—COL. JAMES CAVANAGH.—This regiment paraded in fatigue uniform and heavy marching order with overcoats rolled on top of knapsacks on Tuesday, June 12, for preliminary inspection and was promptly formed at 8 p. m. Col. Cavanagh, who had been on the sick list for some time, was present and received the congratulations upon his complete recovery of a large number of his friends both in and outside of the regiment. It was generally conceded that the regiment looked well in the fatigue uniform, and the comparisons made between the latter and the full dress with its antediluvian crossbelts turned out in favor of the fatigue dress. The review was really well performed, and during the passage we were favorably impressed with the performance of the drum corps, which has been brought to a high state of perfection by the energetic exertions of the drum major. Company B had the largest attendance, numbering over 24 files front. Co. F was the smallest, a fact we cannot account for as the captain is a hard and intelligent worker. Co. E was well represented and noted for prompt and precise execution of the movements. It was made somewhat conspicuous by an unusual and unnecessary amount of shouting and generally demonstrative conduct on the part of the Captain, who accompanied every order with a string of superfluous comments of his own, which was entirely out of place on an occasion where the regiment paraded before the Colonel. If he must needs find a vent for this superfluous lot of steam, he had better let it off in the company drill room, where he cannot be heard except by those immediately concerned. The men of this company looked quite intelligent and behaved well, and there seemed to be no special need for all this shouting. Our attention was also directed to one of the subaltern officers, who, it is stated, makes himself conspicuous by wearing a uniform different from everybody else, and to whom a polite reminder about this would not be out of place.

This preliminary parade turned out a quite creditable affair, and if the regiment acts in a similar manner next week at the real inspection before the Inspector-General of the State, it will do well. General Rodenbough, Assistant Inspector-General, has again honored this regiment by selecting his orderly during this year's inspection from its ranks.

Mem.—The annual inspection of the 69th took place at the Polo Grounds on Wednesday, June 20, but for want of space we have to let it lay over till next week.

EIGHTH NEW YORK.—Col. George D. Scott.—An exhibition which furnished an agreeable diversification in the round of the arduous duties of the season took place in the armory of the 8th regiment on Thursday evening, June 15, the occasion on which a number of individual and company prizes for energetic recruiting and rifle practice were presented to the winners. The regiment wore full dress uniform, and at adjutant's call, which was sounded and promptly responded to at 8 p. m., the companies turned out with unusually full ranks. The men were evidently on their mettle and determined to do their best, so that the dress parade which initiated the proceedings of the evening was performed in excellent style. We can commend the men on their steadiness during the trooping of the line by the drum and file corps, whose new marching tunes took immensely, and on the precise manner in which they performed the manual. After the completion of the dress parade, which constituted the only strictly military exploit of the evening, the presentation of the prizes began. Private McGlothlin, of Co. G, the winner



of a gold watch offered by Brig.-Gen. Drum for the member of the regiment who succeeded in bringing the largest number of recruits to its colors, was called to the front first. Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, assistant adjutant-general of the 1st Division, made the presentation speech, which, of course, was a handsome piece of oratory and copiously applauded at the close. The success of McGloin, who has only been seven months a member of the regiment, in augmenting the somewhat thinned-out ranks of the latter is worthy of special commendation, and he has furnished an example in energy which it would be well for his comrades to emulate. Co. G, Capt. Kelly, which obtained the largest number of recruits, was the recipient of the next prize, a pair of handsome status, worth \$300, and presented by ex-Capt. M. W. Wall, 8th regiment. Ex-Adj. Blauvelt, who was a member of the regiment more than 25 years ago, made the presentation, and in his speech referred to the achievements and performance of the regiment in the days of yore in a manner which touched the men in the right spot and brought down the whole assembly. Capt. Kelly replied in a short but appropriate address.

Co. I, Capt. Baxter, won the second company prize for recruiting, a hand-ome clock, given by ex-officers of Co. F, the presentation of which was made by ex-Lieut. Mead, of Co. F, whose speech was a neat and happy composition, which took well with both regiment and lookers on.

Col. Scott himself presented the second individual prize, a medal given by officers of the regiment, to the winner, Pvt. Pike, of Co. I. His address was well chosen, and when the hardworking, doughty warrior referred to the vicissitudes of the 8th regiment, the two years when they were without a roof over their head, the stepchild-like treatment received at the hands of the New York City authorities, and many more disadvantages to which the present thin ranks of the regiment are mainly due, he hit the nail on top of the head, and the applause he received at the close of his remarks were unbounded.

Company F, under command of Lieut. Lorrigan, has won the regimental prize in rifle shooting, a handsome clock, for two successive years, and if the company meets with the same success this year the prize will become its permanent property. Col. Gildersleeve spoke a few encouraging words in regard to this matter, and in closing called attention to the coming international match, urging the command to exert every effort in order to prevent the honors of the contest from falling into the hands of the Englishmen.

This concluded the formalities of the evening, and the assembly partook of a handsome collation spread in the room, marked Company K.

A healthy, fresh spirit seems to pervade the 8th regiment. It is generally considered that the troubles and obstacles which have for many years prevented the proper development of the regiment, are nearly removed. Officers and men seem to have taken new courage to make another effort in the right direction. The regiment has been selected for the honor of being the first to wear the new service uniform at the encampment, and there is a hearty wish on the part of all interested in its welfare, in which we cordially join, that the 8th will soon be not only one of the oldest, but also one of the largest and best disciplined regiments in the National Guard.

Lieut.-Col. Schilling has offered a prize of fifty dollars to the company, which during the coming encampment shows the largest percentage "for duty" on its morning report.

A proposition was made to uniform the veteran corps, and on this evening 17 of its members volunteered to carry out the proposition and put themselves into uniform.

The drum and fife corps, which is second to none in the National Guard, after the formalities, executed a reveille, which was listened to with interest and received immense applause.

**TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK.**—Col. Rodney C. Ward.—G. O. 15, of June 19, directs assembly of the regiment, field and staff mounted, on Saturday, July 1, 1892, at 1.30 p. m., to proceed to the State Camp of Instruction at Peekskill, N. Y., to remain until Saturday, July 8. When in full dress during this duty the regulation State helmet will be worn. Regulations and details of camp duty will be announced in later orders. Inspection and muster will take place in camp on Tuesday, July 4, at 9 a. m. Baggage must be delivered to the quartermaster at the armory at or before 10 a. m., July 1, and will be allowed as follows: Each commissioned officer, one valise or small trunk; each member of the band, one valise; each company, two chests. Enlisted men will carry fatigue jacket and cap, white trousers (at least two pairs to each man), white gloves, extra underclothing, belt paste, etc., in their knapsacks. Blankets will be furnished (free) at the camp. Citizens' clothes cannot be worn in and about camp. Officers will be allowed one servant each, pay and rations at expense of employers, who are directed to obtain for them from the quartermaster and commissary tickets for transportation and rations. No civilians will be transported with the regiment, except by permission of the commanding officer.

**Suggestions for Camp Duty.**—Men should wear substantial wide-soled shoes, and have the hair cut short, as long hair is not soldierly and is uncomfortable in warm weather. A thin woollen negligee shirt is far preferable to white linen for camp duty. In full dress, a standing collar should be worn, showing not more than one-half of an inch above the coat collar.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**—At a meeting in the city building on Saturday, June 10, for the purpose of the formation of a company in place of the lately disbanded Co. C, of the 1st regiment, Capt. George E. Hodgdon was nominated and unanimously recommended for the command, Capt. William being elected 1st lieutenant; the choice of 2d lieutenant being left with the captain and 1st lieutenant, subject to the approval of the colonel commanding. Co. D, 1st N. H., will also be disbanded, and a new company in its place raised at Exeter.

Gen. J. W. Patterson, Colonel of the 3d New Hampshire, was on June 16, presented by his regiment with an elegant French clock and a silver ice pitcher. Sergt. Major Randlett made the presentation speech, to which the General replied in an appropriate and feeling manner. After the conclusion of the speeches the delegation were entertained with a handsome collation.

**OHIO.**—The Cleveland authorities, on June 14, called on the Governor for troops to subdue the rioting strikers, and were notified that they had power with the Sheriff to call on the troops in the city and county, and the State would not interfere until these proved inadequate. It is stated that, though it has not been made public, the Gatling Gun and Light Artillery batteries, the Cleveland Grays and the 5th regiment, State Militia, are held in readiness for an emergency. Their several armories show unusual signs of life.

**OHIO.**—A special dispatch from Toledo to the Detroit Evening News says: "The Toledo Cadets arrived here this forenoon on the Canada Southern train, and were received with every demonstration of delight which could be manifested as tokens of the joy felt over the fact that they had won the first prize at the great Detroit prize drill. They

were met at the depot by a great crowd and escorted up town by a platoon of police and Fourth Post, G. A. R., with a band. The Cadets, the 4th Battery and Milwaukee's band being also in the line, made a fine procession. At the Produce Exchange speeches of congratulation were made by the Mayor, Col. Ed. Anderson, and Gen. J. B. Steedman. The city was profusely decorated."

**CREEDMOOR.**—Following are the scores in the Offhand Match:

June 10 (1st competition).	June 14 (2d competition).
G. Joiner..... 34 34 34	W. Simpson..... 37 37 31
A. H. Anderson..... 34 33 33	T. J. Dolan..... 29 22
W. H. Dunlap..... 35 33 32	W. A. Robinson..... 20 25
E. E. Lewis..... 33 32 31	S. A. Day..... 31
D. S. Banks..... 30 23 28	R. P. Valentine..... 27 28 29
S. A. Day..... 28	L. Bachmann..... 15 21
H. T. Farrell..... 23 23	
C. H. Southworth..... 12 3 5	

**NEW YORK.**—The 3d Battery, Capt. Baquin, has been ordered to proceed to Creedmoor for rifle practice in fatigue uniform, with one day's rations, on Thursday, June 29, and August 31. Assembled, dismounted, at 7.15 a. m. Drill and instruction on June 19 and 26.

One of our Buffalo exchanges publishes the following in regard to the visit of the 7th regiment: Mayor Cleveland called upon Gen. Rogers to state what steps he had taken for the reception of the 7th regiment. The General said that he had made arrangements to quarter the 7th regiment at Niagara Falls. After conference with the International Hotel people, they said they would accommodate the entire regiment at \$275 per day. The commandant of the 7th proposed to go direct from Rochester to the Falls for supper, remaining over night, and arrive early in Buffalo on the morning of the 4th. In the afternoon they will give a dress parade at the front to be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council, after which the regiment will return to Niagara Falls. Gen. Rogers, on concluding his remarks, presented a telegram from Col. Clark, which shows plainly that the 7th regiment are satisfied with Gen. Rogers' arrangements.

The Board of Officers of the 71st regiment have passed resolutions offering thanks to Gen. Hancock for permission to parade the regiment on Governor's Island, and elected the General an honorable member of the Board.

Col. Seward, of the 9th, has retained all his regimental staff officers except Lieut. Wheeler, the commissary, in whose place Lieut. W. R. Vermilyea, late of Gen. Varian's staff, has been appointed.

The 74th Regiment (Buffalo) Armory Fair began on Monday, June 19, and lasted all week.

The 29th and 38th, separate companies of Oswego, had inspection and review on June 15. Each company turned out 40 muskets. Brig. Gen. Dwight Bruce took the review and Major R. M. Beecher, Brigade Inspector, made the inspection. Owing to rain drill had to be dispensed with.

Colonels Story and Jewell were at the camp at Peekskill a week ago in order to examine the ground with a view to the establishment of a rifle range. The result of their report is not yet known.

Mr. Roosevelt has been elected 2d Lieut. in Co. B, 8th Regt.

An election of 1st Lieut. to fill vacancy made by Capt. Morgan will be held in Co. E, 8th Regt., on Tuesday, June 27.

Pvt. G. L. Fox has been elected 2d Lieut. of Co. F, 23d Regt.

R. O., No. 83, A. G. O., June 18, of which we have given a synopsis in last week's JOURNAL, concludes with the following paragraph: In the organization of this Camp of Instruction an opportunity is offered to the National Guard of the State whereby the troops ordered there may, by their good and earnest soldierly conduct, vindicate the wisdom of the measure, and prove to the State at large that the National Guard is indeed possessed of the loyalty and zeal which must ever distinguish the citizen soldier, who remembers that the gentlemanly instinct is the real basis of the true soldier and the brave man.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—The National Lancers held their 45th annual parade on Thursday, June 15.

The 9th regiment gave an exhibition and prize drill at the opening of the Irish-American Demonstration at old Mechanics' Hall, Boston, on Friday, June 18. The drill and the appearance and set up of the men was excellent. The prizes were won as follows: The first drill, \$150, by Co. G, Jackson Guards of Charlestown, Capt. James J. Barry, and the second, \$100, by Co. E of the Strachan Light Guard, Capt. L. J. Ford. The regiment paraded 16 company officers and 255 men.

G. O., No. 7, of June 11, orders the following troops into camp: 2d Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Benj. F. Peach, Jr., Aug. 22; 1st Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Nathaniel Wales, Sept. 12. Brigade commanders, after the tour of encampment, will make a written report to this office of the duty performed by their commands, with such observations and suggestions as they may deem for the good of the service.

The 1st regiment, Col. A. C. Wellington, held its annual spring drill on Boston Common on Saturday, June 17, in full dress and heavy marching order. The exercises consisted of a guard mount, battalion drill, dress parade and muster, all of which, with the exception of some minor errors, were well executed. The regiment performed a fine day's work, 45 officers and 514 men were mustered.

The 8th regiment's annual drill took place at Haverhill on Tuesday, June 13. The series of battalion manoeuvres which took place in the forenoon were creditably performed. In the afternoon exercises began with a guard mount, which was well conducted by the adjutant and sergeant major, but spoiled by some of the 1st sergeants, who were evidently not properly posted. One of them marched in his detail with bayonets unfixed, two omitted the command "rear open order," and all he salutes to the sergeant major were rendered prematurely; details were not inspected on the company parade grounds; guides of platoons in review were at support arms, and the old guard failed to present to the new until ordered by the Colonel to do so. Dress parade was unsatisfactory and characterized by slovenly manual and untidiness in the ranks. Talking, spitting of tobacco juice, adjustment of caps and dress during the parade rest, were the order of the day. Discipline was of the lowest order; straggling was carried on openly, and those stragglers behaved like rowdies wherever they appeared.

The Boston Globe comments upon this matter as follows: "It is an insult to every honest soldier in the State, and it injures any regiment to have such a set of loafers in it. They are nothing else. They shirk duty, and leave men who mean to do right to do double duty; they swindle the State out of money they do not earn, and if the militia law cannot punish them a civil law should be framed that would reach them. Col. Ayres places the blame of this straggling upon the captains of companies. No doubt they are to blame, but the discredit falls upon all alike, and if these men are not weeded out by Court martial, and the command purged of its members who openly violate military decency, the new

officers will find it up-hill work in their honest efforts to have the 8th regiment a credit to the militia and the State." Total present for duty at parade, 503 officers and men.

**CONNECTICUT.**—G. O., No. 7, of June 15, publishes percentages for May, as follows: 1st regiment, 83.96; 2d regiment, 81.96; 3d regiment, 78.44; 4th regiment, 83.44; 5th battalion, 84.31. The percentage of attendance from November 1, 1891, to May 31, 1892: Brigade, 73.86; 1st regiment, 82.12; 2d regiment, 81.36; 4th regiment, 79.96; 3d regiment, 77.04; 5th battalion, 84.04; artillery, 39.51. Maj. Kinnay, of the Governor's Foot Guard, Hartford, was presented with a handsome sword and belt by friends on Friday, June 16.

This year's camp at Oakland Beach will be called Camp Burnside, in honor of the general lately deceased.

#### NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The July programme for Creedmoor, which has just been issued, provides for the following matches:

Saturday, 1st, at 11 a. m.—No Cleaning Match: six competitions and one final competition, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. Prizes, one \$25, two \$15 and two \$10.

Saturday, 8th, third competition at 11 a. m., continuing all day.—The Educational Match, open to everybody, but particularly to beginners; coached by veteran riflemen. Prize, \$100 cash, presented by Gen. Edward L. Moineux, and 25 prizes added by N. R. A.

The Ripdity Match, to be shot twice each month until the prize is finally won, unless otherwise specified; open to all comers, 200 yards, any rifle with open sights. Prize, an elegant gold medal, presented by Mr. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., to be won three times; half of entrance fee to be divided among three highest competitors at each competition.

Wednesday, 12th, first competition at 11 a. m., continuing all day.—The "Champion Marksman's Badge" match of 1892; distance, 200 and 500 yards, five shots.

First prize gold Champion Marksman's Badge of 1892, offered by General Barnes, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, S. N. Y., and ten silver medals added by N. R. A.

First competition at 11 a. m., continuing all day. The "Qualification" match of 1892. Open to members N. G. S. N. Y., the former in uniform, standing at 100, kneeling at 300 yards.

Entrance fee 50 cents, sixty per cent. of which is to be divided at each competition to the competitors who make the five highest scores.

At 2.15 p. m. the "Carlton" match. Open to all comers; 200 yards, any position. Any rifle; military to fire five shots; any's four shots.

At each competition the first man to receive 10 per cent., the next 8, the next 6, the next 5, the next 4, and to the sixth and last of the total entrance fees. And at the end of the four matches the competitor who has made the greatest number of cartons to receive 20 per cent. of entrance fee, the next 15 per cent. and the next 5 per cent.

Saturday, 15th, first competition at 11 a. m., continuing all day.—"July Internat. Mil. Practice" match. Open to everybody. Distances 100, 500, 600, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; seven shots at each distance. Standing at 200, prone-head toward the target, or sitting at 500 and 600 yards. Any position at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards.

Entrance fee 25c. Prizes, \$15, \$10, \$5, \$5, \$5, \$5; also three medals offered by General R. Oliphant.

At 2.15 p. m., fifth competition, Duryea Skirmishers' Match.

Wednesday, 19th.—Fourth competition at 11 a. m., continuing all day; the Educational Match. At 11 a. m., first competition; the Lion Match. Prize, an elegant gold badge; value, \$170. Distances, 800, 900, 1,000 yards; seven shots at each distance; also, No Cleaning Match.

Saturday, 23d.—At 11 a. m., second competition, champion marksman's badge and qualification matches.

Wednesday 26th.—At 11 a. m., second competition, July International Military Practice Match. At 2.15 p. m., second competition, Carlton Match.

Saturday, 29th.—Second competition, the Lion Match and No Cleaning Match, both at 11 a. m. Also, at 11 a. m., off-hand pool match, open to everybody; 200 yards, 5 shots; 60 per cent. of entrance fee to be divided among the 10 highest competitors. At 2.15 p. m., second competition of Rapidly Match.

#### GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Baltimore this week has resounded with the tramp of armed and unarmed men, and the city, not backward in point of accommodation, has been taxed to its utmost limits to lodge and feed the veterans and others present at the 16th annual reunion of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. On Wednesday, June 21, the great day, Baltimore presented a gay appearance. The President and his party, who had been joined by Gen. Sherman, held a levee at the City Hall. The line of parade commenced forming about 9.30, the entire column under command of Gen. Romeyn B. Ayres, U. S. A., from Washington Barracks. The line of march moved about 1.30 o'clock, and in front of the City Hall was reviewed by President Arthur, Secretary of War Lincoln and Gen. Sherman. The line occupied a little over an hour in passing the point of review. The distance of the march was about three and a half miles, and there were probably 7,000 men in line.

The sixteenth annual session was called to order at 1 o'clock at the Academy of Music by Commander-in-Chief George B. Merrill, with Col. William M. Olin, adjutant-general, and Alfred C. Monroe, assistant. The roll call and reading of records was dispensed with. The reports of officers were called for and committees appointed, after which the convention adjourned until 9 a. m., June 22. The Encampment has \$4,600 cash on hand, \$5,000 invested in United States bonds, and a cash asset amounting in all to over \$12,000. The order numbers 100,000 members in good standing, an increase of 27,000 during the year.

**KATE FIELD'S ENTERPRISE.**—The Co-operative Dress Association (limited), successfully founded by Kate Field, continues to prosper in its six story building, near the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at Nos. 31 and 33 West 23d Street. It is the coolest place for shopping in the city, and the two lift safety elevators, the well ventilated lunch and reception rooms, the writing desks, divans and lounging chairs, make shopping at the Co-operative Association a positive recreation. But one of the most successful features of the enterprise is the Order Bureau. Persons living in the remotest parts of the country can send for a catalogue and order goods by mail or telegraph. This enables the lady living on the frontier to dress as elegantly and as stylishly as if she were living in New York, with only a slight additional expense for express charges. In one sense Miss Field's association belongs to the Army and Navy, for among the patrons are: General Sherman, Gen. Schoenck, Mrs. General Hancock, Admiral Porter and Gen. Crooks.



THE rival chiefs in Zulu Land have opened war upon each other, and England as usual will reap the benefit.

SIR Thomas Symonds, "Admiral of the Fleet," has sent to the *Army and Navy Gazette* a letter which he says the *London Times* would not publish, and in which he remarks: "Viewing what our Navy would have to do in case of war with France alone, viz.: meet her Navy at sea, protect India and the colonies, etc., it is my well considered and deliberate opinion that our Navy, compared with the French, is much too weak."

It is madness to keep our Navy as starved as it is in 'material' of armored and unarmored ships without even proper squadrons of evolution, and vessels of great speed and coal capacity." The Admiral then mentions Ireland as offering great facilities for the landing of a foe.

A RECENT report to Congress in regard to the London Fish Exhibition, to be held May, 1883, says: American boneless codfish has been adopted as a standard article of food by seventeen or more of the regiments of the German Army, and its introduction into the commissary department of the navies of Germany and Russia is seriously contemplated.

H. M. S. *Bacchante*, on which the British Princes have been cruising around the world, seems to have a bad reputation among men-of-war-men. Twelve men positively refused to obey what they considered the utterly unfair orders of their captain and commander. The *Army and Navy Gazette* says there is no doubt but that they were absolutely driven into insubordination. The captain, Lord Charles Scott, son of the Duke of Buccleuch, and the commander, are reported to have been severely rebuked by Lord Clanwilliam, the admiral, who told them, "the misconduct of the men was due very largely to your injudicious conduct." The Admiralty have emphasized this view by a remission of much of the men's sentence.

### AN INVINCIBLE LEADER.

THE *Moravian*, the organ of the Moravian Church, in an article on the Hussite Wars and Factions, 1415-1434, says:

The truth which history sets forth, more or less clearly, in every age, that when a nation is passing through a crisis it produces the men for the crisis, was anew established at the opening of this war. A greater general, a mightier man of valor, a more invincible leader than John Zizka von Troconow, never drew sword. He created armies. He originated the most novel and successful tactics. He never lost a battle. Through his indomitable energy, peasants and mechanics, armed with lances and slings, iron-pointed flails and clubs, were trained to beat down the mail-clad knights of Europe like straw and to scatter them like chaff. His barricades of wagons, now motionless as a rampart, and again circling over the field of battle in bewildering evolutions, were a notable instance of his military genius; and the battle hymn, "Ye, who the Lord God's warriors are," etc., which he is said to have composed and which his men were accustomed to sing when advancing to the fight, shows that he made religion the source of their irresistible courage. Intolerant, fanatical and cruel, he was nevertheless a true patriot, disinterested and humble, striving to lead a godly and righteous life. Deeming himself an avenger of the divine law, he mercilessly destroyed all whom he believed to be its foes, and, in the spirit of Israel's stern leader, "hewed in pieces before the Lord." 1 Sam. XV. 33. Zizka was born, probably about 1364, at Troconow, now included in Forben, about ten miles Southeast of Budweis, and was the owner of several small estates. He belonged to the lower order of nobility, is supposed to have, at one time, served under the king of Poland, and subsequently found a place at the court of Wenzel with whom he stood in high favor. He left the court and espoused the cause of the Hussites. At an earlier time he lost one of his eyes, in what way is not known; at the siege of Raby, in 1422, the other was destroyed by an arrow. Totally blind though he now was, he continued in command of the army; in time of battle he mounted a wagon and stood under the folds of his banner whose device was the cup. He died, October 11,

1424, while besieging the Castle of Pribislau, and was buried first at Koniggratz and then at Oaslau. Malin's Zizka, pp. 133-134.

### NEW TORPEDO BOATS.

THE *Noroo Vremya* gives an account of a new submarine boat, the invention of M. Dgevetsky, which has recently been submitted to trials at Cronstadt. Some previous experiments had already been conducted in the Black Sea and the Ministry of Marine considered the result so important that they assigned a sum of money to cover the construction of 50 boats of this design. These boats are now completed, and some of them have been despatched to the Black Sea and the rest are retained for service in the Baltic. The proportions of these vessels are very small, being from about 15ft. to 20ft. in length, but of sufficient weight and bulk to effect their purpose of subaqueous attack. The weight of each is not more than 150 poods, and is such, therefore, as to admit of every man-of-war having several of them on board. The last examples have been fitted with appliances by means of which they may be hoisted on deck like ordinary ships' boats. The subaqueous boat of M. Dgevetsky has the form of a cigar, its screw propeller is moved by the feet of four men placed in the central part of the vessel beneath a small glass dome through which the officer in command can see the submerged portion of the enemy's vessel, and accordingly direct the attack. The speed attainable by these boats is four miles an hour, which, it is considered, is amply sufficient to enable a subaqueous attack to be made upon vessels lying at anchor or approaching. The steering of the boat presents no difficulty. To lower it to the distance of 50ft. and to raise it again to the surface of the water is rendered an easy operation by a very ingenious device. This elevation or depression is effected by means of weights made to slide upon longi-

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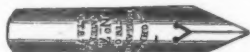
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tudinal, horizontal bars or guide rails. When the boat is fully stored, charged, and equipped, its normal position is just beneath the surface of the water, the upper portion of the glass dome alone slightly emerging. When it is desired to sink to a certain depth, the weights are slid forward to the prow of the boat, which, upon the propeller being set in motion, immediately begins to descend. The depths attained are shown by specially constructed manometer. As soon as the boat has reached the desired depth, the weight is moved back to the centre of the boat, and the latter now takes a horizontal direction. In order to rise to the surface the weight is slid back to the stern, and thus an upward direction is communicated to the motion of the boat. Each of these boats is provided with a couple of mines or torpedoes attached to it by means of levers. As soon as the boat passes underneath an enemy's ship these can be instantly detached, and are so constructed as to mount upwards, and, by means of a gutta-percha appliance, attach themselves pneumatically to the enemy's hull. The attacking boat then retires to a safe distance, paying out at the same time the electrode wires in connection with the torpedo, which is then exploded. A supply of air compressed to the 50th of its normal volume is kept in a strong reservoir for the inhalation of the crew manœuvring the subaqueous vessel, and is emitted by valves of a particular construction. Sufficient air is stored in this way to last 24 hours the exhaled gases are at the same time absorbed by chemical means. Such are the general features of this new invention. M. Dgevetzky, who is at present in Paris, is said to be devising means of applying electricity as the motive power in these boats, and thus considerably increase their speed.

The *Nordenfjeld* is another submarine boat of similar design, invented by the gun inventor of that name. His boat is also cigar shaped, exposing, when floating on the surface, only a tortoise like deck with a cupola—of glass, we suppose—just large enough to hold the head of the commander. Her dimensions are: Length, 64 feet; height in engine room, 7½ feet; whilst the engines of 100-horse power will, it has been calculated, propel her for short distances at a speed of 15 knots, and, when under water, at a speed of 12 to 13 miles an hour. The weight of the vessel, with machinery, coals, and

full equipment, is 60 tons. When attacking an enemy, the boat approaches to within striking range, descends a foot under the surface; and by the course determined before she descends, and by instruments indicating exactly how far she has proceeded, and to what depth she has gone, she may approach near enough to catch the shadow of the vessel intended to be destroyed when the torpedoes are fired at the vessel's bottom. When under water, the boat is fully protected against fire, and when on a level with the surface, the cupola—18 inches in height—alone offers a target, almost indistinguishable among the waves, even at short distances. She will be armed with two fish torpedoes, propelled by compressed air, and also fitted with two rocket torpedoes for defence or attack at short distances. She is likewise provided with a crane by which the water ballast in the vessel can be quickly shifted, when she is not in motion, or if the automatic apparatus should get out of order. She is managed by three men, who can without difficulty spend several hours under water, and who are to this end provided with air bags attached to the back, which supply air through an india rubber feeder. The greatest safety for the crew consists, however, in the circumstance that the vessel floats on the surface until the machinery for sinking her and that for keeping her under water commences working; and consequently, should part of her machinery become damaged or cease working, she will at once shoot up to the surface, an action which can be further accelerated by the discharge in a couple of minutes of the entire water ballast of six tons. She is also constructed with four water-tight compartments, which will prevent her from sinking before reaching the surface at all events, thus giving the crew, provided with life-saving apparatus, an opportunity of escaping.

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#### MARRIED.

GRANHAM—ROOSEVELT.—At Bay City, Mich., June 20, Commander JAMES D. GRANHAM, U. S. N., to Miss ELLA V. ROOSEVELT.

LINDSAY—TURNER.—At Washington, D. C., June 12, 1882, W. E. LINDSAY, of New York, son of the late Major G. F. Lindsay, U. S. M. C., to FLORENCE GUNNELL, daughter of Medical Director T. J. Turner, U. S. N.

MARTIN—WIGG.—At Portsmouth, Va., June 14, 1882, Mr. EDWARD MARTIN, son of Medical Director Charles Martin, U. S. N., to Miss NELLIE WIGG.

STANTON—VAN ANTWERP.—At Albany, N. Y., June 14, 1882, KATE J., daughter of John H. Van Antwerp, of Albany, N. Y., to Passed Assistant J. R. Stanton, U. S. N.

#### BIRTHS.

WHEATON.—At Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., May 31, 1882, to the wife of Bvt. Major General Frank Wheaton, Colonel 2d Infantry, a son.

#### DIED.

BAXTER.—At Derby Line, Vermont, June 16, 1882, Mrs. PORTER BAXTER, mother of Chief Medical Purveyor J. H. Baxter, U. S. Army.

FINLEY.—Suddenly, at Bucyrus, Ohio, June 18, HENRY M. FINLEY, late Cadet Midshipman U. S. N.

FORSTH.—On June 19, MARY J., wife of Lieut. Comdr. James M. Forst, U. S. N.

JOHNS.—At Cumberland, Md., June 18, Colonel THOMAS JOHNS, formerly 1st Lieutenant 8th U. S. Infantry.

MOFFATT.—At Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, June 15, Captain and Assistant Surgeon FREDERICK MOFFATT, U. S. Army.

MOORES.—At Newark, N. J., June 15, FREDERICK W. MOORES, son of the late Master F. W. Moore, U. S. Navy.

MORGAN.—At the residence of his mother, in Syracuse, N. Y., on Monday, June 12, in the seventeenth year of his life, NORMAN, son of Sophia A. and the late Brevet Brigadier General Charles H. Morgan, U. S. Army. Interment at Oakwood Cemetery, Syracuse, N. Y., June 14, 1882.

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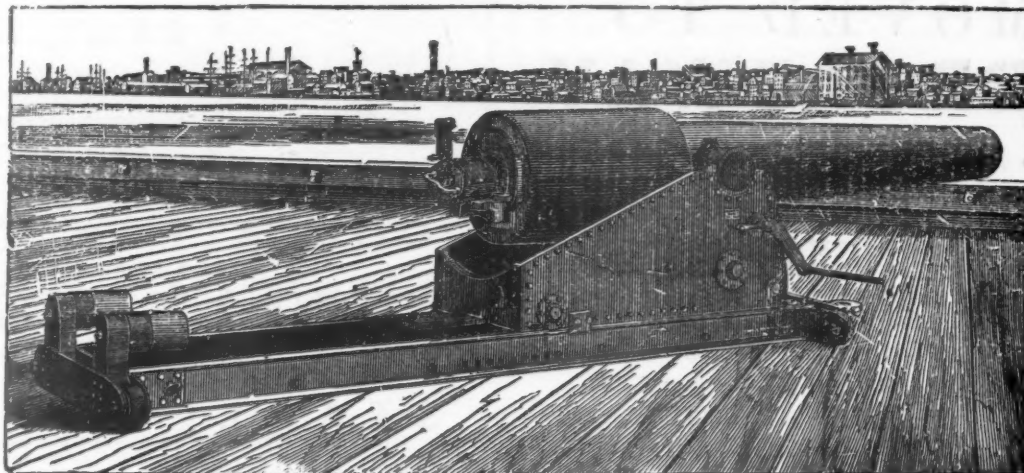
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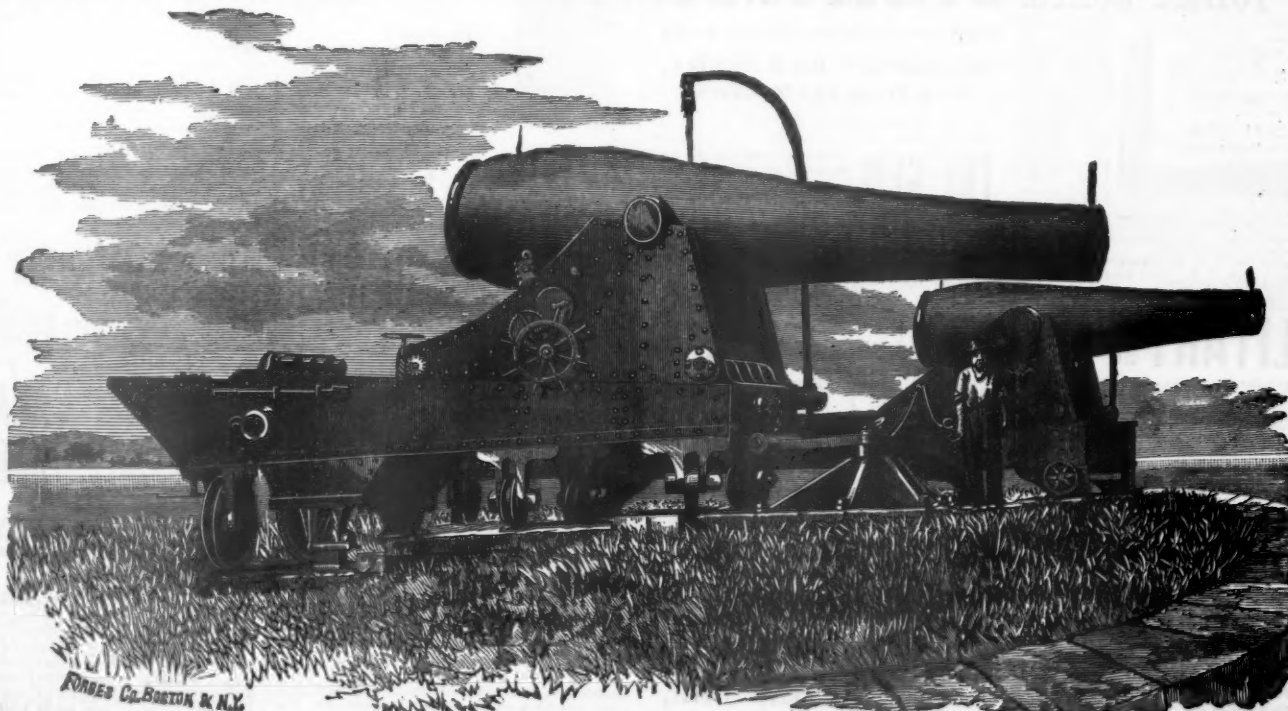
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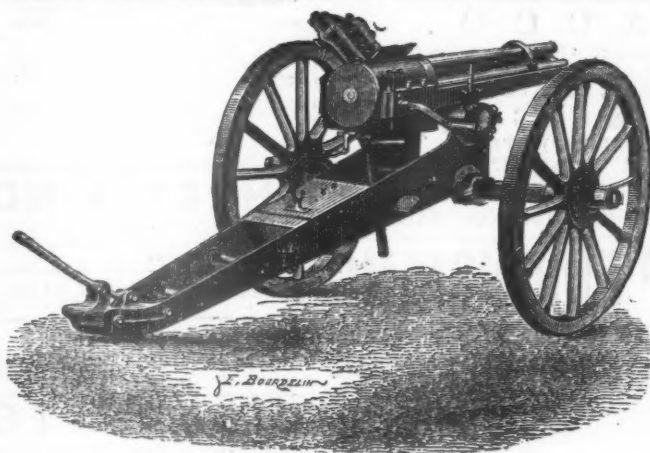
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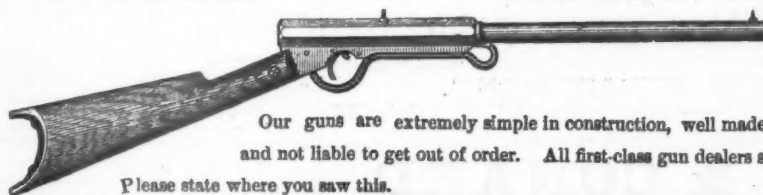
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tudinal, horizontal bars or guide rails. When the boat is fully stored, charged, and equipped, its normal position is just beneath the surface of the water, the upper portion of the glass dome alone slightly emerging. When it is desired to sink to a certain depth, the weights are slid forward to the prow of the boat, which, upon the propeller being set in motion, immediately begins to descend. The depths attained are shown by specially constructed manometer. As soon as the boat has reached the desired depth, the weight is moved back to the centre of the boat, and the latter now takes a horizontal direction. In order to rise to the surface the weight is slid back to the stern, and thus an upward direction is communicated to the motion of the boat. Each of these boats is provided with a couple of mines or torpedoes attached to it by means of levers. As soon as the boat passes underneath an enemy's ship these can be instantly detached, and are so constructed as to mount upwards, and, by means of a gutta-percha appliance, attach themselves pneumatically to the enemy's hull. The attacking boat then retires to a safe distance, paying out at the same time the electrode wires in connection with the torpedo, which is then exploded. A supply of air compressed to the 50th of its normal volume is kept in a strong reservoir for the inhalation of the crew manœuvring the subaqueous vessel, and is emitted by valves of a particular construction. Sufficient air is stored in this way to last 24 hours the exhaled gases are at the same time absorbed by chemical means. Such are the general features of this new invention. M. Dgevetsky, who is at present in Paris, is said to be devising means of applying electricity as the motive power in these boats, and thus considerably increase their speed.

The *Nordenfjelt* is another submarine boat of similar design, invented by the gun inventor of that name. His boat is also cigar shaped, exposing, when floating on the surface, only a tortoise like deck with a cupola—of glass, we suppose—just large enough to hold the head of the commander. Her dimensions are: Length, 64 feet; height in engine room, 7½ feet; whilst the engines of 100-horse power will, it has been calculated, propel her for short distances at a speed of 15 knots, and, when under water, at a speed of 13 to 15 miles an hour. The weight of the vessel, with machinery, coals, and

tull equipment, is 60 tons. When attacking an enemy, the boat approaches to within striking range, descends a foot under the surface; and by the course determined before she descends, and by instruments indicating exactly how far she has proceeded, and to what depth she has gone, she may approach near enough to catch the shadow of the vessel intended to be destroyed when the torpedoes are fired at the vessel's bottom. When under water, the boat is fully protected against fire, and when on a level with the surface, the cupola—18 inches in height—alone offers a target, almost indistinguishable among the waves, even at short distances. She will be armed with two fish torpedoes, propelled by compressed air, and also fitted with two rocket torpedoes for defence or attack at short distances. She is likewise provided with a crane by which the water ballast in the vessel can be quickly shifted, when she is not in motion, or if the automatic apparatus should get out of order. She is managed by three men, who can without difficulty spend several hours under water, and who are to this end provided with air bags attached to the back, which supply air through an india rubber feeder. The greatest safety for the crew consists, however, in the circumstance that the vessel floats on the surface until the machinery for sinking her and that for keeping her under water commences working; and consequently, should part of her machinery become damaged or cease working, she will at once shoot up to the surface, an action which can be further accelerated by the discharge in a couple of minutes of the entire water ballast of six tons. She is also constructed with four water-tight compartments, which will prevent her from sinking before reaching the surface at all events, thus giving the crew, provided with life-saving apparatus, an opportunity of escaping.

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#### MARRIED.

GRAHAM—ROOSEVELT.—At Bay City, Mich., June 20, Comman der JAMES D. GRAHAM, U. S. N., to Miss ELLA V. ROOSEVELT.

LINDSAY—TURNER.—At Washington, D. C., June 12, 1882, W. E. LINDSAY, of New York, son of the late Major G. F. Lindsay, U. S. M. O., to FLORENCE GUNNELL, daughter of Medical Director T. J. Turner, U. S. N.

MARTIN—WIGG.—At Portsmouth, Va., June 14, 1882, Mr. ED WARD MARTIN, son of Medical Director Charles Martin, U. S. N., to Miss NELLIE WIGG.

STANTON—VAN ANTWERP.—At Albany, N. Y., June 14, 1882, KATE J., daughter of John H. Van Antwerp, of Albany, N. Y., to Passed Assistant J. R. Stanton, U. S. N.

#### BIRTHS.

WHEATON.—At Fort Oser d'Alene, I. T., May 31, 1882, to the wife of Bvt. Major General Frank Wheaton, Colonel 2d Infantry, a son.

#### DIED.

BAXTER.—At Derby Line, Vermont, June 16, 1882, Mrs. PORTEUS BAXTER, mother of Chief Medical Purveyor J. H. Baxter, U. S. Army.

FINLEY.—Suddenly, at Bucyrus, Ohio, June 18, HENRY M. FINLEY, late Cadet Midshipman U. S. N.

FORSYTH.—On June 19, MARY J., wife of Lieut.-Comdr. James M. Forsyth, U. S. N.

JOHNS.—At Cumberland, Md., June 18, Colonel THOMAS JOHN, formerly 1st Lieutenant 8th U. S. Infantry.

MOFFATT.—At Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, June 15, Captain and Assistant Surgeon PETER MOFFATT, U. S. Army.

MOORES.—At Newark, N. J., June 15, FREDERICK W. MOORES, son of the late Master F. W. Moors, U. S. Navy.

MORGAN.—At the residence of his mother, in Syracuse, N. Y., on Monday, June 12, in the seventeenth year of his age, NORRIS, son of Sophia A. and the late Brevet Brigadier General Charles H. Morgan, U. S. Army. Interment at Oakwood Cemetery, Syracuse, N. Y., June 14, 1882.

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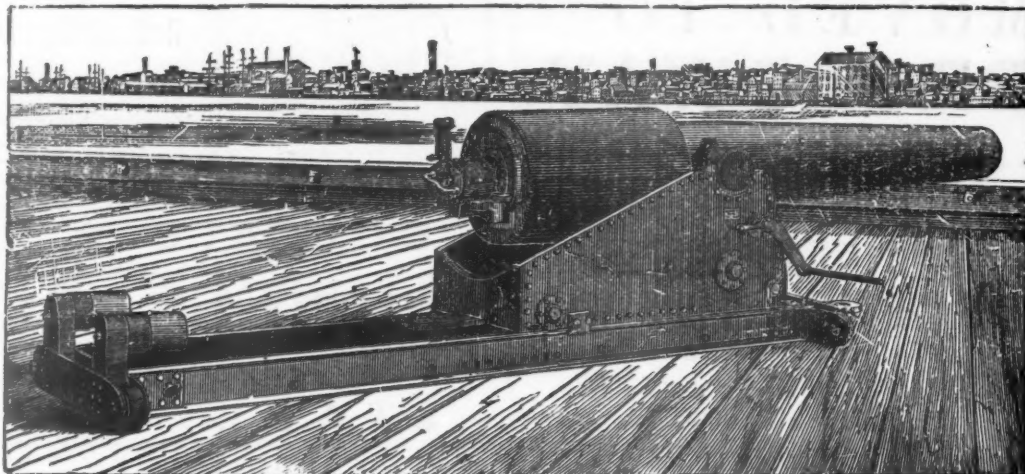
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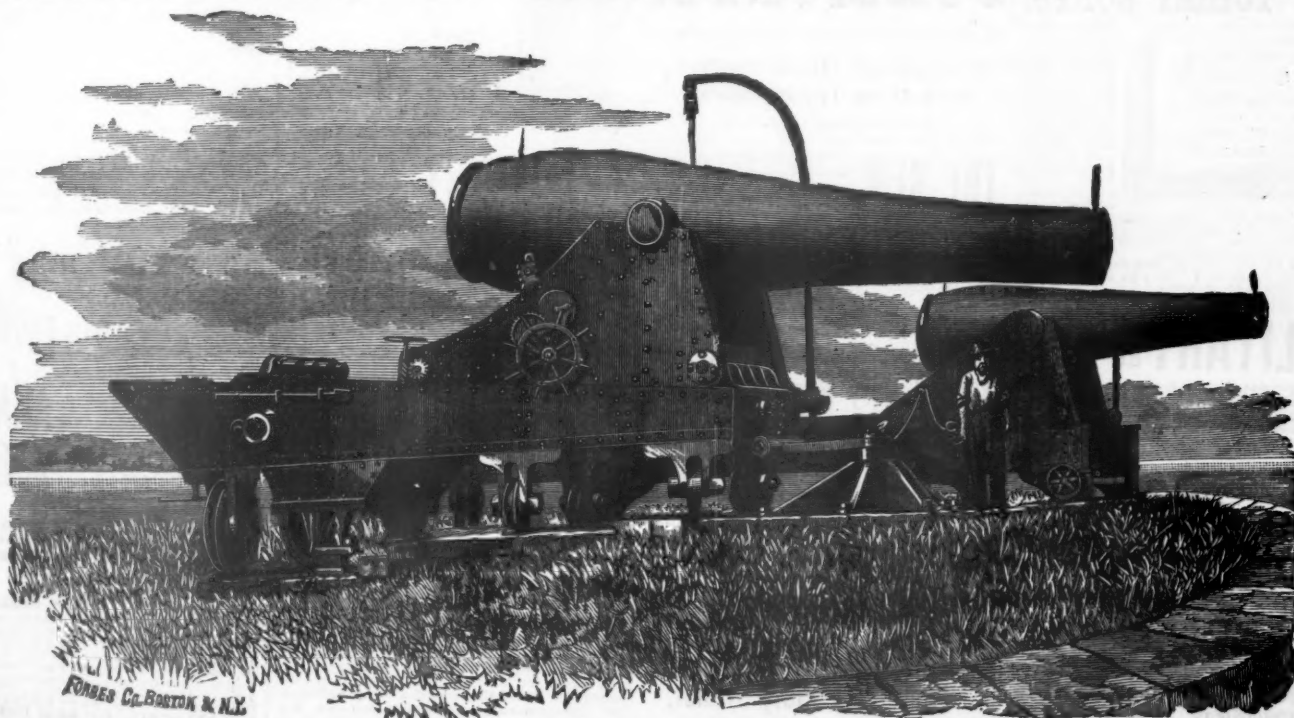
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